





## Fears of a Protectionist Surge

### Bonn Failure to Agree on Trade Could Bring Backlash

By Hobart Rowen  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Failure of the Bonn economic summit conference to set a starting date for negotiations on global trade is likely to increase protectionist pressures in Congress, according to Secretary of Labor William E. Brock.

Mr. Brock, who until last week was U.S. trade representative, said in an interview Sunday that if the preparatory meetings scheduled for July should bog down, "There will be a lot of pressure on Congress to take unilateral action."

Beyond the specific trade issue, there was a sense of dismay in Washington on the more general lack of results at the Bonn meeting, especially at a time when the U.S. economy, which has been the main force in global growth over the past two years, may be entering a slack period.

The existence of an actual starting date for a new trade round, which was President Ronald Reagan's declared objective, could have deflected specific protectionist bills, Mr. Brock said.

But so long as the administration is not able to cite an imminent

starting date, he added, negative trade news, such as high monthly trade deficits, will stir emotions on Capitol Hill.

U.S. officials are disappointed, but not surprised, by the failure to get unanimous agreement in Bonn, even though six of the seven countries wanted to insert 1986 as the starting date. President François Mitterrand of France had indicated earlier that he would attempt to delay a new trade round.

The officials say that Mr. Mitterrand, while linking a demand for thoroughgoing monetary reform with trade negotiations, actually fears a trade round that might subject France to new competition in agriculture and high technology.

"The nub of it is that this is the last Maginot Line of defense against doing anything about the Common Agricultural Policy," said an administration official, referring to the European Community's policy that lays down minimum prices for farm products.

The essence of the U.S. position is that Mr. Mitterrand, whose government faces parliamentary elections next year, fears that new trade

negotiations might force a downward adjustment of some of the highly protective floor prices for French farm products.

The same source said that Mr. Mitterrand appeared worried that France may not be competitive in the services and high-technology products that the United States hopes to put on the table during new trade negotiations.

Mr. Reagan also went to Bonn committed to get Western Europe and Japan to expand their economies to replace some of the declining thrust of the U.S. economy.

The U.S. contribution to this package was to have been a pledge to reduce the \$200-billion U.S. budget deficit and a new willingness to consider monetary reforms. A reduction of the deficit could lead to lower interest rates and a more stable dollar.

With some bitterness, the U.S. team lays the blame almost wholly on Mr. Mitterrand.

"French politicians believe they gain when they're isolated," a U.S. official said. "They like to say to the French people, 'If we're isolated, we must be right.'"



Jewish war veterans placing flowers to honor American soldiers at Arlington National Cemetery, near Washington. Sunday's ceremony was one of 20 held around the country in response to President Reagan's visit to Bitburg.

## U.S. Protests Mark Visit To Cemetery By Reagan

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Many Americans reacted with sorrow and anger over President Ronald Reagan's visit to a German military cemetery as the United States marked the 40th anniversary of victory in Europe.

In New York, Washington and in cities and small towns across the United States, people assembled Sunday for marches and rallies.

The reaction to the president's visit to Bitburg cemetery was overwhelmingly negative, ranging from muted criticism to outright denunciation. Leading Jews, the leaders of other religious, Holocaust survivors, spokesmen for veterans groups and labor organizations, members of Congress and thousands of other Americans joined the choruses of rejection.

But there were also words of praise for the president's speech at the site of the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp, and some leaders said his quest for reconciliation had stirred new interest in the Holocaust. There were calls, too, to put the controversy over the cemetery visit to rest.

In New York, an estimated 240,000 people at a rally for Soviet Jews heard Elie Wiesel, the writer and Holocaust survivor, call Mr. Reagan's visit to the Bitburg cemetery an insensitive act that had "wounded" the world's Jews and distorted history by equating Holocaust victims with Nazi soldiers.

At Arlington National Cemetery near Washington, a survivor of the Holocaust told a gathering of 700 Jewish war veterans and their families that the president's trip to the Bitburg cemetery was an attempt to obscure German moral responsibility for the Nazi terror.

"The image of an American president, no matter how well-intentioned, going to a German cemetery sends to the world the wrong signals," said Benjamin Meed, president of the American Gathering and Federation of Jewish Holocaust Survivors. "It says all these men were the same, that they fought with good intentions."

## Bitburg: A Subdued Reagan

(Continued from Page 1)

Russian prisoners of war who died there earlier in the war.

And at Bitburg, Mr. Reagan converted his call for reconciliation into a familiar attack on Communism when he recalled President John F. Kennedy's declaration that he was a Berliner. He went on to compare himself to a Jew, an Afghan, a prisoner of the gulag, a Vietnamese refugee, a Laotian, a Cambodian, a Cuban and a Miskito Indian in Nicaragua.

He did not mention Adolf Hitler, although he portrayed the crimes of Nazism as the evil work of "one man," an act of defiance to his German hosts.

While some of the president's aides effusively praised the speeches — Assistant Secretary of State Richard R. Burt called them "a brilliant performance" — the private expectations of the president's advisers were more subdued.

The expectation of Mr. Reagan's strategists was that a satisfactory

performance would subdue the controversy.

The White House has been buoyed by surveys taken by a veteran Reagan pollster, Richard Wirthlin, said to show the president's popularity holding firm in the face of Bitburg. Some other surveys, however, give conflicting results.

While it probably will be days or weeks before it becomes clear whether Mr. Reagan has succeeded in putting Bitburg behind him, the controversy has left two legacies.

One is a conspicuous deterioration of relations with the press, whom Mr. Reagan and his aides blame for blowing the incident out of proportion.

The other is an unaccustomed defensiveness in the Reagan White House after a string of defeats on budget matters and foreign policy. His more sensitive strategists recognize that Bitburg could become the symbol of a declining presidency if Mr. Reagan cannot reverse his fortunes.

## A New Crisis Seen by FAO

(Continued from Page 1)

in northern Ethiopia, an area of the country hardest hit by drought.

The report said that the major problem facing Ethiopia was that of 961,000 tons of pledged cereals for 1985, "less than half will have been received by the end of April."

"Shortages of seeds and other inputs are likely to adversely affect the planting of the 1985 main season crop," the report said.

About 2.5 million people were affected by food shortages in Mozambique, and in Niger 400,000 people had left their homes to seek food, the FAO report said.

Seed has been eaten in many areas to stave off starvation, and the FAO predicted that even if weather was favorable, food deficits would continue into 1986 unless the seed is replaced.

The 21 countries with insufficient food supplies identified by the FAO were: Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

## Peres and Rabin Criticize Reagan For His Visit to Bitburg Cemetery

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin strongly criticized President Ronald Reagan on Monday for his visit to the German military cemetery at Bitburg.

Mr. Peres called Mr. Reagan's decision to lay a wreath at the cemetery Sunday during his visit to West Germany "a painful and grievous error." Mr. Rabin said Mr. Reagan's "historic mistake" was in comparing murderers with their victims.

"For this comparison, he will not be forgiven by enlightened humanity and the Jewish people," Mr. Rabin said.

Mr. Rabin spoke Monday at a convention of survivors at the Yad Vashem Holocaust Memorial in Jerusalem. Mr. Peres said last week that Mr. Reagan's decision to visit Bitburg was a mistake. But he went on to add that Mr. Reagan had shown himself to be one of the most supportive U.S. presidents in Israel's history.

The statements were the strongest yet made by senior officials of the Israeli government, which has taken a deliberately low key approach to the Bitburg controversy.

Former Prime Minister Menachem Begin was quoted by The Associated Press as saying Mr. Reagan's participation in the ceremony at Bitburg, which contains the graves of 49 SS men, was "one of the saddest days in the history of the Jewish people."

## Nuclear Poisoning of Foes Considered By U.S. in 1941

(Continued from Page 1)

June issue of Technology Review magazine. He said he came across the letter while perusing recently declassified documents at the Library of Congress.

The plan is not mentioned in any history of the Manhattan Project. Neither, Mr. Bernstein wrote, was the plan remembered by any of 16 leading Manhattan Project scientists who are still living.

"Most of these scientists," he wrote, "have forgotten or never knew that in 1941 a scientific advisory committee to the National Academy of Sciences suggested that the United States develop the radioactive products of fission as weapons."

The committee gave the pursuit of such weapons a higher priority than the quest for the bomb itself.

Mr. Bernstein said it was not clear from the letter that Oppenheimer supported the plan.

By suggesting the killing of a half a million people, Oppenheimer may have been trying to impose a

nearly impossible goal in the hope of stopping it.

"Or," Mr. Bernstein said, Oppenheimer "may have lacked, or already overridden, personal doubts about the ethics of mass killings. He may have been troubled only by technical matters of efficacy and access to resources."

Oppenheimer died in 1967. His younger brother, Frank, also a physicist, who died in February, described the letter "bloodthirsty."

"In those days," Frank Oppenheimer recalled, "we talked about everything, any way of killing."

## 17 Killed in Crash Of U.S. Helicopter

United Press International

TOKYO — A U.S. Marine helicopter with 17 persons aboard crashed into the Pacific off southern Japan on Monday, and all aboard were apparently killed, a U.S. spokesman said.

The CH-53D helicopter attached to the First Marine Aircraft Wing of the 36th Marine Air Group at Camp Butler in Okinawa went down off the island of Yakushima, according to U.S. military spokesmen.

The helicopter was flying to Okinawa from the U.S. Marine station at Iwakuni in western Honshu. U.S. and Japanese patrol ships and planes searched unsuccessfully for survivors. The cause of the accident was not immediately known.

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## WORLD BRIEFS

### U.S. Envoy Boycotts Moscow Parade

MOSCOW (AP) — The U.S. ambassador to Moscow, Arthur A. Hartman, will not attend a Red Square parade commemorating the defeat of Nazism because the killing of a U.S. Army officer in East Germany is "still unresolved," an embassy spokesman said Monday.

Major Arthur D. Nicholson Jr. was shot and killed by a Soviet sentry on March 24. The Soviet Union said the officer, a member of the U.S. liaison mission in East Germany, was spying in a restricted military area. U.S. officials denied the charge.

"At a time when the Nicholson case is still unresolved," the embassy spokesman said, "we did not feel it was appropriate for the ambassador or a military representative to attend a military parade on Red Square." But two diplomats of counselor rank would attend, he added. The U.S. statement followed an announcement from the British Embassy that the British ambassador would attend the parade Thursday.

### Cabinet Is Reshuffled in Singapore

SINGAPORE (AP) — Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew reshuffled his cabinet on Monday, shifting control of the finance, communications, and trade and industry ministries.

A statement issued by Mr. Lee's office said that the changes, which are to go into effect Tuesday, would distribute responsibilities more evenly among the ministers and make for more effective government. The current cabinet was formed four months ago. The statement added that there would be further changes at the end of the year when several ministers had completed their terms.

In the new cabinet, Tony Tan, the minister of finance, education and health, will become minister for trade and industry and education. Trade and Industry Minister Richard Hu will take over finance and health from Mr. Tan. Yeo Ning Hong will become minister for communications and information.

### Police Site Is Bombed Near Brussels

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — An installation of the paramilitary police in a Brussels suburb was bombed Monday, and urban guerrillas of the Fighting Communist Cells said they had set off the bombs. Political parties and trade unions, meanwhile, were preparing a demonstration against terrorism.

The explosion Monday, which shattered windows in the neighborhood but caused no injuries, was the 15th bombing by the organization in a seven-month campaign aimed mainly at NATO-related targets. The organization is believed to be linked to the Direct Action guerrillas in France and the West German Red Army Faction.

A statement bearing the group's red-starred emblem, found in Namur, southeast of Brussels, blamed the paramilitary police for the death of two firemen in the car bombing Wednesday at the Belgian Employers Federation headquarters. It said the police had failed to heed a warning to clear the area.

### U.S. Balloon Race 'Too Close to Call'

PALM SPRINGS, California (UPI) — The Gordon Bennett International Cup balloon race was "too close to call" Monday as the defending champion, its helium supply nearly exhausted, hovered over Nevada near the grounded leader.

A spokesman said the Rosie O'Grady, piloted by Joe Kittinger, winner of the past two races, was north of Las Vegas, about 75 miles (120 kilometers) northwest of Las Vegas. It was not clear whether Mr. Kittinger had outdistanced the California Grape, which had traveled 192 miles before coming down in the Nevada desert Sunday night. The winner in the race, which began Saturday in Palm Springs, will be the balloon that goes the farthest.

The helium balloon race, which began in Paris in 1906 and was an annual event until World War II, was revived in 1979. It is named for James Gordon Bennett Jr., founder of the Paris newspaper that became the International Herald Tribune.

### Justice Minister Resigns in Kuwait

CAIRO (HTT) — Kuwait's justice minister, threatened with a no-confidence vote in parliament over charges of embezzlement and mismanagement of public funds, has resigned, according to news reports from Kuwait. He is the first cabinet minister to resign under pressure since 1961. When Kuwait achieved independence from Britain.

The resignation of Sheikh Salman al-Dajani al-Sabah was accepted late Sunday and officially announced Monday, the reports said. A member of Kuwait's ruling family, he stepped down two days before he was to face a no-confidence vote in parliament. The vote would have been the first of its kind in Kuwait.

He will be succeeded by Khaled al-Jassar, who is minister of Islamic affairs. The resignation followed prolonged, stormy sessions of questioning in parliament on the collapse of Kuwait's unofficial stock market in 1982. During a session last Tuesday, Sheikh Salman did not deny opposition charges that his 12-year-old son had received 1.4 million Kuwaiti dinars (\$4.6 million) from the fund.

### For the Record

The trial of three Sikhs charged in connection with the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi will begin Monday in New Delhi. The three were members of the prime minister's security force. (Reuters)

A hijacker was released from prison in South Africa on Monday under an amnesty after having served less than 3 years of a 10-year sentence. Michael Hoare was convicted of hijacking an Air India plane to Durban in 1982 after an attempt to topple the South African government. (Reuters)

Hundreds of illegal immigrants fled through the western border of Nigeria into neighboring Benin on Monday as the May 10 deadline set by Nigerian authorities for their expulsion drew near. (APF)

The death toll in Britain's worst outbreak of Legionnaires' disease rose to 30 on Monday when a 60-year-old woman died at Stafford District General Hospital, an official there said. (AP)

### Correction

In the Special Report on Arts and Antiques that appeared in the May 4-5 editions, an article on the Gould Collection said incorrectly attributed the origin of "Greek Officer." The work is by Delacroix. A preparatory study in pen and wash heightened with white by Bolly, showing a crowd standing in the Louvre, was mistakenly identified as the painting.

## West Germans Are Closer To U.S., Split From France

(Continued from Page 1)

long time," cautioned the official. "We will have to be careful."

Bernard Brügge, a veteran French journalist, reported in Monday's editions of Le Monde that Mr. Mitterrand's "bitterness has been able to remain discreet, even secret."

"But for Mr. Mitterrand, who has largely followed his European strategy on the Bonn-Paris axis, here there is a somewhat discouraging lesson," he said.

Having committed itself to Bitburg, the Reagan administration felt confident enough to announce in Bonn, a day before the summit formally opened, the imposition of trade sanctions on Nicaragua. The Kohl government was given two hours' advance notification of the move, according to an official.

The timing and setting of the Nicaragua announcement appeared to be partly intended to steer the U.S. press and television away from the damaging Bitburg theme, but for West German officials it seemed also to reflect the administration's upper hand in their bilateral ties. Bonn dutifully muted its known reservations about the Nicaragua sanctions.

Even before the summit convened, West Germany had openly aligned itself with Washington on the conclave's seminal economic issue, and plumped for a quick as-

sembling of the 90-nation General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, or GATT, to combat protectionism.

This put Mr. Kohl at loggerheads with Mr. Mitterrand. Even more forthrightly, President Mitterrand rejected the Strategic Defense Initiative, the U.S. space arms research program.

Until the summit, Bonn had, through opaque policy formulations, sought to avoid making a choice between Washington and Paris on what may be a central strategic question of the next decade. France, too, hides behind words: Its deepest concern is that a Soviet counterdeployment of space weapons would render the French independent force de frappe obsolescent.

A senior West German policy-maker commented recently that he was not afraid of the U.S. project's strategic implications — an erosion of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's classic deterrence doctrine, for example — "because I simply do not believe that such a system will ever be capable of being deployed."

But as long as space weapons remain on NATO's agenda, the frictions between Paris and Bonn may fester.

"We will have to straddle the gap," said another Bonn aide. "And that is nothing new for us."

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## Bitburg's Hard Lessons

It is over, but the Bitburg blunder, too, should not be forgotten. President Reagan's regret at having promised such a cemetery tribute was palpable. He walked through it with dignity but little reverence. He gave the cameras no emotional angles. All day long, he talked and talked of Hell and Nazi evil, to submerge the event.

No 10-minute gesture requiring all that explanation could retain much symbolic value. Not even Mr. Reagan's eloquence before the mass graves of the former concentration camp at Bergen-Belsen could erase the fact that his visit there was an afterthought, to atone for the inadvertent salute to those SS graves.

What now needs remembering is how quickly even a ceremonial error can develop a political, indeed geopolitical life of its own, pursuing the most powerful leaders that they are helpless hostages of history.

For all his pain at having to offend so many Americans, Mr. Reagan put it starkly: to abandon his promise to walk with Chancellor Helmut Kohl through the Bitburg cemetery would have looked as if he had "caved in" under pressure. And as Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger were summoned to testify, breaking even a small promise to an ally in the nuclear age would be a grievous sin.

This diplomacy of appearances insists that every presidential act has strategic significance. Since peace depends on nuclear weapons, that can never be used, a president's words carry cosmic weight, his international promises must be impervious to pressure; indeed, the rougher the going, the

more persevering a president must appear. The theory is dangerous precisely because it rests on a foundation of truth. When practiced relentlessly, it can enshrine the most foolish commitments. And if pursued to absurd lengths, as in Bitburg, it makes strategic duty the enemy of democratic values. True strength resides securely between obduracy and complaisance. Strong leaders avoid both extremes.

Still, one could almost hear Mr. Reagan's lesser rationalizations as he let Kohl drag him through this "act of reconciliation." Had not the chancellor stared down even stronger protests to plant Pershing missiles on his soil? Will not "star wars" get a boost from his gratitude for this political favor?

Sunday's final travesty was the pretense that German-American reconciliation still required affirmation — four decades after the Marshall Plan and the Berlin Airlift. This alliance will survive the folly of Bitburg, just as it would have survived the cancellation of Bitburg, because it is now deeply rooted, in the democratic politics and prosperity of all its peoples.

So too are the economic dysfunctions that worried all seven leaders of the industrial democracies at the Bonn meetings preceding Bitburg. No mere words and gestures of fellowship at the summit could move President François Mitterrand of France to schedule a conference on trade barriers, which might threaten the protections of his farmers. And mere lip service to interdependencies could overcome the leaders' political fears of tampering with the world's monetary system.

It was a troubled summit. But what a blessing to find democracy behind the troubles.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Milton Stover Eisenhower

"If it wasn't for his name," President Eisenhower once said of his youngest brother, "he would have a very high governmental post." In fact, Milton Stover Eisenhower, who died Thursday at the age of 83, had held very high governmental posts when Dwight Eisenhower was still an obscure officer in the peacetime army. He was, as those who knew him were well aware, a great deal more than the "like a brother" of a thousand newspaper headlines.

Milton Eisenhower was super-bureaucrat, diplomat, university president and the good gray eminence on any number of panels, commissions, study groups and task forces. As The New York Times wrote many years ago, "His friends have come to think of him as ... supremely endowed with the gift of getting the word across. They say his success is based on his ability to express exactly what he means, the way he can knife through to the heart of an issue and the way he can get others to work with him and for him gladly."

Dwight Eisenhower said that it was these qualities, not just the fraternal bond, that made Milton one of his most trusted confidants during both administrations. Milton's stature was such that his presence in any venture could lend it additional respect, which was why he was called to serve on 12 presidential commissions over the years, including the one appointed by President Lyndon B. Johnson to study the causes and prevention of

violence in 1968. Dr. Eisenhower (his many doctorates were honorary) was not a popular figure with the right wing of his brother's party, and in fact he admitted to occasionally voting for a Democrat for president. "I'm a mild maverick," he said in a 1949 interview, "and it turns me up when people call that a neutral or negative position. It isn't. I believe in getting things done."

For the past 28 years Milton Eisenhower had lived in Baltimore, where he served two stints as president of Johns Hopkins University and spent a good deal of time watching the Baltimore Orioles. He was regarded with great affection there, and a library on the Hopkins campus was named for him 20 years ago. It is perhaps the most appropriate memorial to a man who believed in the rational application of human knowledge to vexing problems.

In June 1968, two years before the violence at Kent State University, he gave a speech on that Ohio campus. "As never before in our history," he said, "we now need citizens who can reason objectively, critically and creatively within a moral framework. We need, in other words ... Americans who will devote as much time and energy to being wise, democratic citizens as they do to being good physicians, engineers or businessmen."

What we need, in other words, is more Milton Eisenhowers.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Opinion

### Bonn: In Disunity, Strength

The summit attendees in Bonn failed to reach agreement on two crucial questions — when to start a new round of global trade talks and whether to support U.S. research into the Strategic Defense Initiative. But the leaders demonstrated, as they had at previous summits, that the basic fabric of Western solidarity remains intact.

France opposed a proposal to initiate a new round early next year. It also objected to the SDI project. By choosing to differ, however, France seems to have gained something it hasn't had — a negotiating advantage that can be exploited in the coming talks in Paris between Mr. Mitterrand and the Kremlin's new leader, Mikhail Gorbachev.

The achievement of the Bonn summit is that it maintained an essential degree of cooperation and unity.

The stage is set for the proposed trade round to roll back protectionism; the question of timing can be settled in due course. The absence of a consensus on the Strategic Defense Initiative, which is still largely a question of the future, is not a warning signal, but a healthy indication that Western society can live with a diversity of opinion.

— The Japan Times (Tokyo).

### On Oil, a Lesson Forgotten

In late 1973, the United States woke up to the fact that it is dangerous to depend too much on foreign oil suppliers. That lesson may be starting to fade.

Last year, for the first time since 1979, U.S. crude-oil imports rose over the previous year's level, by 6.5 percent. Even more troubling was a 30-percent rise in gasoline imports. Major oil producers have been boosting their refining capacity and expanding their exports of gasoline. This has been a major blow to the U.S. petroleum industry. The United States, in common with other industrialized countries, now has a huge glut in refining capacity. The problem goes deeper: In 1983, spending by the U.S. petroleum industry on exploration and development fell 36 percent.

Last year, about one-third of the oil that Americans consumed was imported, at a cost of \$60 billion. If U.S. consumption grows by 2 percent a year, fully 46 percent of the nation's oil will be imported by 1994.

What's to be done? Further conservation remains a matter of urgency as well as sound economics. Research into non-oil energy alternatives needs a boost. Most important, the search for new oil supplies must expand.

— The Los Angeles Times.

## FROM OUR MAY 7 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1910: King Edward VII Is Dead

LONDON — King Edward VII succumbed to a cardiac affection supervening on pneumonia [on May 6]. He was sixty-eight years old and had reigned nine years. King Edward struck the keynote of his reign in his first message to his people, in which, referring to Queen Victoria, he said: "I shall earnestly strive to be in her footsteps, devoting myself to the utmost of my power to maintaining and promoting the highest interests of my people, and to the diligent and zealous fulfillment of the great and sacred responsibilities which, through the will of God, I am now called to undertake." The continuance of the machinery of government and the loyalty of the Empire constitute a monument to his wisdom. Says the Standard: "It is our melancholy consolation that our grief over the tomb of his late Majesty will be shared by all the civilized world."

### 1935: George V Fetes Silver Jubilee

LONDON — In one of the greatest displays of pageantry the world has ever seen, his Majesty George the Fifth, by the Grace of God King of Great Britain, Ireland and of the British Dominions, Emperor of India, drove with his Queen through the streets of London to St. Paul's Cathedral [on May 6] to return thanks to God for the first twenty-five years of his reign. As this memorable pageant of triumph and splendor unfolded through the brilliant May sunshine of London's streets to mark the beginning of England's celebration of the Silver Jubilee of their Majesties, the cheers of three million persons swelled into a mighty crescendo of affection and loyalty. The King, resplendent in scarlet and gold of a field-marshal's uniform, was visibly awed by the clamor of the throng. Queen Mary was a stately and gracious figure in white.

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## 'I am a Berliner, I am a Jew ...'

By William Safire

be part of an upbeat trip. Like so many, he praised "reconciliation" so long as it involved no personal pain. The discovery of SS graves in the scheduled cemetery visit saved him from the sin of avoidance. So Mr. Reagan — and the world — had to go to a death camp and bear witness.

Then some invisible pedagogic hand led him to equate the victims of

**Reagan's painful walk into the past opened the minds of millions to the costs of reconciliation.**

the death camps with the dead soldiers of the Third Reich.

He soon learned, along with millions who had never given the matter any thought, that no reconciliation could ever come about by glossing over the enormity of the crimes committed by the Nazis and all the Germans who enthusiastically abetted them. Feeling sadness at the grave of soldiers is on a different order of magnitude from feeling agony at the slaughter of innocents.

The president absorbed the point. In an inspiring penance in the Oval Office, he led a large audience in listening to the testimony of Elie Wiesel, the quintessential survivor.

The invisible teaching hand would not let go. An ignoble motive (fear of appearing weak and subject to pressure) merged with a noble motive (the

concern about insulting a new generation of Germans) to send him to a place tainted with the graves of storm troopers. This posed a test: Would he understand, and be able to articulate both the need for remembrance and the requirement for reconciliation?

In part one of this amazing exam, he stood at Bergen-Belsen alongside the German chancellor, a man of relentless repentance, "to confront and condemn the acts of a hated regime of the past."

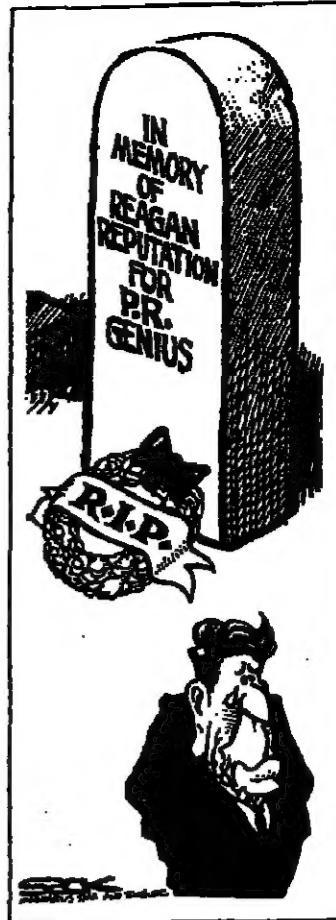
The Jewish prayer for the dead speaks not only of the dead, but determinedly of faith in God; fittingly, the president stressed the message of the doomed Anne Frank, "I still believe that people are good at heart."

No photograph can be as affecting as that example of intelligent innocence and pure hope snuffed out. The ritual "never again" had context.

In the final part of the test, at the Bitburg cemetery, he acknowledged the presence of the Nazi graves first by turning his back on them, then by contrasting them with the remains of young draftees, and left the judgment to Heaven. He did not equate them with their victims or with the soldiers who fell in a moral cause.

One false note was an extended anecdote about the suspension of hostilities on a holiday — as if the Wehrmacht had been made up mainly of sentimental boys — but he drew the central lesson clearly: "that freedom must always be stronger than totalitarianism, that good must always be stronger than evil."

That followed his uplifting "I am a Berliner, I am a Jew in a world still threatened by anti-Semitism" passage, and for me redeemed the



thoughtless early planning of this trip. In seeking at first to sidestep smoldering resentments, the president brought on a firestorm 40 years after a Holocaust, which in turn forced a forgetful world through a most necessary grid.

The New York Times.

## Historically Blind, We Are Intellectually Defenseless

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — History has been in fashion here for a few days. We have been wallowing in the anniversaries of the wars we failed to avoid, but most of the time, even in Washington, history is a parade of forgotten memories.

The new secretary of education, William J. Bennett, has recently been deploring this national amnesia. He notes that the study of history, as distinct from "social studies," is no longer required in most high schools, and that in many states even the teachers of history have little or no serious training in the subject.

"The present decline in the status of history in our schools is very serious," he told a conference on Civic Virtue and Academic Excellence. "To put the matter plainly, to be ignorant of history is to be, in a very fundamental way, intellectually defenseless, unable to understand the workings either of our own society or of other societies."

This is not a new idea, as Mr. Bennett recognizes, for he collects more quotations than anybody since Bartlett, and stuns his listeners with the findings of every student of education from Thomas Jefferson to

Daniel Patrick Moynihan. But the idea is still important: "We cannot hope that our students will know why the world got into its present situation — or even what that situation is — if they know so little of the events that came before them."

What Mr. Bennett did not say is that if we do not teach history in the high schools and, in addition, turn our universities into employment agencies, we should not be surprised if the people elect members of Congress and even presidents who share their shaky knowledge or even ignorance of the history of the world.

It is not only our children who, without historical memory, are left "intellectually defenseless." President Reagan could not possibly have blundered into the cemeteries of Germany, with the best of intentions and the hope of "reconciliation," unless he was ignorant of the brutal and tragic facts of the last world war.

He is not the first or the worst of recent presidents who have neglected history. Hadley Donovan, the former editor of Time magazine, has written an excellent book on his days in the

White House of Jimmy Carter, when, as he says, "I was offered almost unlimited access," and he reports on this experience with candor.

Mr. Donovan obviously respects Mr. Carter, and thinks historians of the future will be more generous than today's journalists about his administration, but he makes an interesting observation about the Georgian's "odd lack of a sense of history."

"In Carter's immense storehouse of information," Mr. Donovan says, "plenty of history must have been packed away, yet it never seemed a steady presence in his thinking."

I think the links between education, history and politics are vital to the security of the nation, the defense of freedom and a decent order in the world. But I do not think these relationships are clear or are getting the attention they deserve.

It may be that the disappointments and tragedies of U.S. foreign policy since the last world war were not military or strategic, but misjudgments of history and philosophy.

We fought the Korean and Vietnam wars on the assumption that

Russia and China had composed their ancient quarrels and had formed a military alliance that would dominate the Asian-European continent from the Sea of Japan to the Ruhr, the Rhine and the North Sea. But history told in the end; they fell apart, and the United States now has better relations with both Moscow and Beijing than they have with each other (which is not saying much). Now the Chinese are trying to decide between the new sweetened Coke and Pepsi, and are even taking up golf.

So what? First, I think it is a bum idea to introduce golf into China. It is a punishment for man's sins. The missionaries tried that in the 18th and 19th centuries and it didn't work. Second, I think Mr. Bennett should insist on teaching languages as well as history. We are sitting around in our Toyotas, listening on our Sonys about the trade gap, because every child in Japan is taught to speak English, and most of us, even at IBM, can't say "howdy" in Japanese.

Even so, as everybody agrees, something should be done about the innocence of history in the schools and politics of America.

The New York Times.

## 'Moral Equivalence': More To It Than Dark Subversion

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The neo-conservative intellectuals — Jeane Kirkpatrick and Norman and Irving and Melvin and the rest — gathered in Washington last week to stomp on the notion of "moral equivalence," which is the idea that there is no real moral difference between the Soviet Union and the United States. The two are both great powers and they act the same way.

An example of a moral equivalence argument: Both countries are nuclear powers ("two scorpions in a bottle") and therefore both equally threaten the nuclear peace. This is, the neo-cons believe, a glib assertion ignoring the more fundamental truth that the American strategic purpose is to defend the realm of freedom and the

conscious in victory. I felt it, anyway. There was another nagging and unsatisfactory element at this "trans-Atlantic seminar for intellectual leaders, policy-makers and concerned citizens." The conference was put on by the Shaviano Institute of Hillsdale College in Hillsdale, Michigan — so far so good — "in cooperation" with it — "with the U.S. Department of State." The State Department quietly kicked in about \$45,000 to help pay for the conference.

The chairman of Radio Free Europe, Frank Shakespeare, introduced Gilbert Robinson as the person who had hatched the idea for the seminar while serving as an adviser to Secretary of State George Shultz for "public relations" (a slip: Mr. Shakespeare meant to say "public diplomacy").

In short, a group of otherwise fiercely independent-minded intellectuals gave the appearance last week of lending themselves to a government-inspired dog-and-pony show. Imagine how these close students of values in politics would rate a conference of Soviet intellectuals conducted by a Moscow institute "in cooperation with the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs."

I can hear some of the speakers, reading this, declaring that they have been furnished with examples of precisely the nefarious phenomenon the conference was convened to nail.

There he goes, they may say; setting up a false and invidious equivalence between an American event and an (imaginary) Soviet event, as though, whatever the technical facts of conference sponsorship, American intellectuals were not the masters of their minds and the American government was not basically respectful of them.

Which brings me to what is wrong with the whole current neo-conservative focus on the evils of the moral equivalence doctrine. In the hands of enthusiasts, the assault on moral equivalence leaves too little room for fair and necessary criticism of one's own government and society.

If the shortcomings in Western life and policy are going to be played down on the basis that, yes, we have our faults but we are open, democratic society and we are working on those faults and meanwhile we have to fight for freedom in a dangerous world, then those shortcomings are not going to be identified and attacked with anything close to the necessary vigor.

The campaign against moral equivalence and "superpower symmetry" has something useful to teach — the priority of the survival of freedom. But it also has something useful to learn — the requirement of intellectuals that they remain in a position to speak truth to power.

The Washington Post.

**This keeps people from distinguishing between, say, U.S. intervention in Grenada to serve the people's choice and Soviet aggression in Afghanistan to impose a pro-Moscow regime.**



## In Praise of the Disgruntled, The Holdouts, the Soreheads

By Eugene R. Fidell

NEW YORK — Let us push aside the cast of reputable — and conventional — characters that clutter the podiums each year on America's Law Day, sermonizing on the principles of order that, we are told, are the glue of society. Instead, we should reserve space on this minor, but important, holiday for the unsung heroes — society's soreheads.

We should honor every neighborhood activist who dares ask a question in a town meeting.

Every nuptial and disgruntled holder of two shares of stock who takes the floor at the corporation's annual meeting.

Every write-in candidate.

Every taxpayer who fights back during an audit.

Every last person who comments on proposed federal regulations.

Pickers of all shapes and sizes, including every "street crazy" who parrots plain buildings with sandwich signs depicting injustices, both real and imagined.

Every writer of letters to the editor, jailhouse lawyer, holdout juror, con-

tester of jaywalking tickets, filer of small claims.

Every objector to advertising on license plates.

Everyone who wears a beard when shaving is in fashion, and who shaves when beards are in vogue.

Every proud owner of an Edsel.

Everyone who actually puts a suggestion in the suggestion box.

In sum, everyone who is different and wants to remain so.

These are our fellow citizens whose "saint's day" — Law Day — was observed Wednesday. In all their disorder, noise, ability to annoy, pride of difference; in all the expense they impose on the courts, legislatures, schools, businesses; in all their pious beauty, the celebration was theirs.

Let us, therefore, honor them, for, by their very being, they breathe life into the Constitution, perhaps more effectively than the loftiest discourse on the First Amendment.

The writer, a Washington lawyer, contributed this column to The New York Times.

## The Outflow Of Dollars Is No Problem

By Horace W. Brock

MENLO PARK, California — It is generally agreed that there is a positive side to today's strong dollar and enormous trade deficit. This is the inflow of foreign capital into the United States credit market — a foreign "subsidy" that is keeping interest rates lower than they would otherwise be. What people do not understand is the surprising stability of the current situation.

Fear is a staple of the present state of affairs. It is untenable. Financial commentators insistently caution that foreign investor sentiment may sour on American financial assets, causing a large-scale outflow of capital from the United States. Such an outflow would put severe pressure on interest rates, imperiling economic recovery as well as the prospects of Third World debtor nations.

In point of fact, there will not be, and cannot be, any such outflow of funds in the next two or three years. It is a near certainty that capital inflows will continue, and at a rate exceeding 1984's record \$100 billion.

How can this be? The answer lies in understanding an accounting relationship of international finance: The net foreign capital inflow into a nation running a trade deficit will exactly equal its trade deficit. (In technical parlance, the nation's "capital account surplus" will equal its "current account deficit.")

The only time this will not happen is when a central bank intervenes in the foreign exchange market — something the Federal Reserve Board has been loath to do in recent years.

Why does this accounting relationship hold? From an international bookkeeping standpoint, what is casually referred to as a "foreign inflow of funds" is the money that finances the trade deficit. It plugs the financial gap that arises when a country imports more BMWs than it exports Chevrolet. Since America cannot sell enough Chevrolets to finance its consumption, it must sell something else, and it does: financial assets, primarily IOUs such as Treasury and corporate bonds. This is the "inflow" of foreign funds.

What does all this have to do with the likelihood that foreign inflows will continue? Everything. The accounting relationship makes clear that if the country continues to run a trade deficit, then it is guaranteed equal and offsetting capital inflows. But the United States is going to run a very significant trade deficit for the next two or three years, perhaps longer. Turning around a trade deficit is like turning around a super-tanker. It will require two to three years to right today's deficit — once the dollar falls and U.S. goods become competitive.

This argument implicitly treats foreign investors as hostages to the U.S. trade deficit, for which they are hardly responsible. But who says these investors must go on acquiring large quantities of financial assets in the United States, thereby financing the U.S. trade deficit? Should sentiment turn against U.S. assets, wouldn't these investors be free to sell their dollar assets, withdraw their funds and run? The answer is yes, but no. Foreigners will end up "selling" to other foreigners.

Suppose assets in the United States suddenly become less attractive, perhaps because of a drop in interest rates. Certain foreign investors would sell their dollar-denominated assets, and in doing so flood the foreign exchange market with dollars. But the resulting "cheaper" dollar would make U.S. securities relatively more attractive to foreigners who, taken as a whole, go on acquiring them. The dollar would have fallen in value, yet the net inflow of foreign capital — measured in dollars — would be unchanged.

With time, the now-lower dollar would stimulate American exports and cut imports. Thus, the trade deficit would slowly ebb and so would the offsetting foreign inflow of funds. By the time this adjustment process was over, the nation would have issued several hundred billion dollars worth of IOUs, would confront annual debt-servicing costs of \$30 billion to \$40 billion and would no longer benefit from subsidies of foreign capital. This is the flip side to today's inflow of foreign capital.

The writer, president of Strategic Economic Decisions Inc., a consulting company, contributed this column to The New York Times.

## LETTER

### Remember Costa Rica

Regarding "The Awkward Success of America's Salvadoran Friend" (April 15) by William Pfaff:

The fragile barque of Mr. Pfaff's argument is often in danger of being swamped by his own simplistic speech. He complains that "Washington has held the Central American crisis to be a seamless whole." Yet a few paragraphs further along he himself says, "But it is difficult to be optimistic about Central America, a region without strong political structures or traditions."

Has Mr. Pfaff forgotten that Costa Rica is right in the middle of Central America? This independent nation has enjoyed constitutional democracy for more than 100 years; it boasts of a healthy political structure and a long-standing tradition of providing education and health care. Few nations can match this record.

Costa Rica has traditionally been a haven for the "battered masses" of Latin America. Today, vast refugee camps give asylum to nearly 50,000 citizens of Nicaragua who have been forced to flee the "democratization process" inflicted upon their nation by the Sandinistas. Costa Ricans regard it as their duty to help out.

STEIN L. HALVORSEN, Oslo.



## Even in Congress, Shape Of the Budget Is Unclear

### Dole Maneuvers in Effort to Prevent Unraveling of White House Package

By Jonathan Fierbringer  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — As the Senate resumes debate on the budget this week, Senator Robert J. Dole, the majority leader, will be maneuvering to keep the White House package from unraveling after losing several key votes last week.

But even if the Kansas Republican is successful, the Senate will have just begun the long and tortuous process of shaping the final bill.

#### NEWS ANALYSIS

ous congressional budget process, a game whose outcome is usually unclear to the viewer and often unknown to the players.

After the Senate comes the House, whose Democratic budget writers have chosen to let the Republican-controlled Senate and the White House go first.

Based on preliminary discussions, Democrats on the House Budget Committee say they have a very different plan in store, one that assumes even greater reductions in the military budget than voted in the Senate and avoids the termination of many domestic programs, a top priority of the White House plan. They also say they are very reluctant to approve any limit on the cost-of-living increase for Social Security.

The shape of a final budget, therefore, is still unclear.

The Senate voted, 65-34, last week to reject a proposal to limit Social Security cost-of-living increases, but that vote could be turned around this week. The Senate also rejected, 51-48, a proposal to increase military spending by 3 percent, in addition to inflation. Although President Ronald Reagan still insists on the 3 percent increase, the lower spending level could become part of a final package.

Even though there is general agreement among Democrats and Republicans that any budget should reduce the deficit by \$50 billion in the fiscal year 1986 and by nearly \$300 billion over the next three fiscal years, disputes over what programs should be cut and the possibility of tax increases could undermine this consensus.

The congressional budget process is so long, usually lasting well into the fall, and so subject to breakdown that the focus on the day-to-day deficit or victory can obscure what is happening. In 1983, for example, both the House and the Senate voted for the outline of a major deficit-reduction plan that was never carried out.

Before the process for the 1986 budget is finished, the House Budget Committee and then the full House will vote on its own plan for restraining the federal deficit, one likely to be very different from the Senate's. There would then be an effort by the two chambers to forge a compromise in conference committee. In the end, there is likely to be a round of negotiations with the White House.

If the House and the Senate agree, they would have produced what is called the budget resolution, a success in itself. But even then there are still votes to be won and opportunities for breakdown.

The budget resolution sets ceilings for spending and taxes. It does not specify any of the spending cuts or, if there are any, tax increases, assumed in reaching the whole. Next both branches would have to pass and the president sign what is called a reconciliation bill, making the changes in law necessary to achieve the spending cuts assumed for programs like Social Security, federal and military pensions, Medicare and Medicaid, and benefit programs for the poor.

In addition, Congress would have to meet the targets set for military spending and most discretionary domestic spending by approving the actual spending levels in its 13 separate appropriation bills, which the president also signs.

Mr. Reagan can veto them if he believes they are too high. But if Congress gives him less than what he wants, it is possible in the case of the Pentagon budget, his veto would be no weapon.

This whole process has its political cost. And it keeps many senators looking over their shoulders at the House.

"You want to be careful about your votes," said Senator Tom Harkin, an Iowa Democrat, who used to be in the House. "You know the House is going to come in either higher or lower."

the rebels, Honduran and Western officials here said.

A high-level Honduran delegation was in Washington discussing the guerrilla force, as well as increased U.S. economic and military aid to Honduras, the officials added.

"I do believe they are convinced of the determination of the administration to prevail on this one," a Western diplomat in Honduras said.

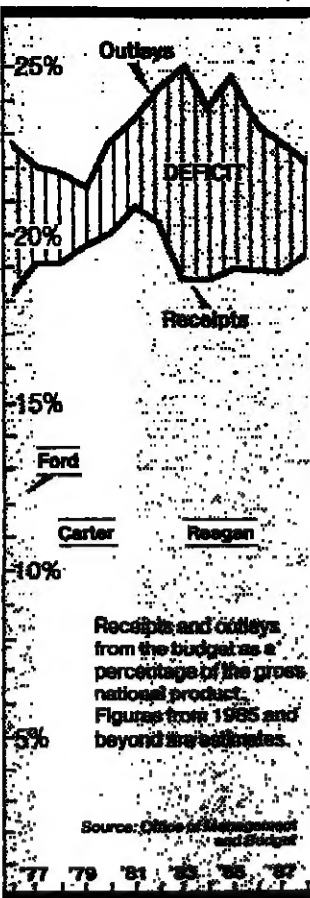
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Honduran officials said that their chief concern was that the rebels would remain inside Honduras, prompting Sandinist attacks that embarrass the government and occasionally cause civilian casualties.

A Western diplomat said he believed that the coming rainy season would give the guerrillas a breathing space since Sandinist units would find it more difficult to operate and get supplies in the isolated northern provinces, where the rebels carry out most of their attacks.

There appear to have been almost no guerrilla attacks inside Nicaragua in recent months as the rebels have waited for supplies on the Honduran border. The Sandinists have taken advantage of the rebels' weakness to relocate thousands of people suspected of sympathizing with the rebels and to move about 6,000 troops to near the main guerrilla base, rebel and Western officials say. The Sandinists have also begun to build a road to the area, they added.

It is not clear how the rebels managed to acquire the missiles, nor is it certain that they will use them. One of the guerrillas' chief worries, however, is that the Sandinists will soon use Soviet-made Mi-24 helicopter gunships against them.



In the Senate this week, Mr. Dole is hoping to feel his way to a final plan, in part with backroom negotiating and some deals to ease the proposed cuts in some programs.

He might offer life support to some of those scheduled for termination, including the Job Corps, the Small Business Administration and maybe even Amtrak.

Based on this negotiating and vote counting, Mr. Dole is expected to offer a new budget, which he hopes will attract the approximately eight to 10 votes he needs from Democrats to cover his expected Republican defections and get the plan out of the Senate.

## On the Range, Skies Are Cloudy

### Cattle Ranchers in American West Fall on Hard Times

By Iver Peterson  
New York Times Service

SARATOGA, Wyoming — The calving season is almost over on the range, and in the lower pastures newborn calves totter behind their mothers on stiff legs that will soon start to carry them to the high meadows of their summer grazing grounds.

These spring days are usually a time of renewed optimism for cattle ranchers in the American West, but that feeling has been hard to come by for many stock growers in recent years.

In a parallel to the much-publicized troubles of American grain farmers, cattle ranchers have been beset with similar problems of surplus supplies, declining demand and high interest rates.

Some ranchers are reducing herd sizes to try to stay in business, and others, their credit exhausted and with some cattle prices at five-year lows, are giving up and getting out.

"We're finding more and more people in trouble in this business than we ever expected," said Jim Berger, a rancher here in southern Wyoming who is president-elect of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association.

In addition to the problems of farmers, the cattle operators have other worries. One of them is a 25-percent decline in consumption of red meat in the United States over the last decade, prompted in part by fears — misplaced, according to a new industry campaign — that red meats are heavy in fat and calories.

Meanwhile, people with secure outside income have invaded the ranges for the romance of calling themselves ranchers.

The small herds of these "hobby cowboys," usually operated without expectation of profit and often for a tax write-off, have increased

competition for markets with full-time ranchers and have depressed prices.

Mr. Berger, who started in the cattle business as a hired hand in 1947 and now owns 4,000 acres (1,600 hectares), suffered his first loss last year. To stay in business for this summer's busy season of irrigating hay fields and moving his 500 head of Black Angus cattle to

"We're finding more and more people in trouble in this business than we ever expected," said Jim Berger, a Wyoming rancher.

their summer pastures in the Medicine Bow Mountains, he has gone deeper into debt.

Cattle are raised for slaughter in every state, but most cattle operations are in the West, where water is too scant for large-scale grain crops and land is cheap enough to allow the huge acreages needed to graze cattle. The stories coming out of the small towns of this beef region sound much like those from the corn and wheat states: foreclosures, forced sales, falling banks.

But when Congress considers the Department of Agriculture's proposed changes in federal farm programs in the debate over the 1986 budget, few voices from the cattle country will join the chorus of farmers seeking to maintain high federal price guarantees.

That is because a distinct differ-

ence has arisen over federal agricultural policy between the men and women who drive the cattle and those who drive the tractors. Crop growers support federal intervention in support of farm commodity prices; ranchers argue that, with the important exception of the allocation of public grazing lands, the fewer federal programs, the better.

Kendall Frazier, a spokesman for the National Cattlemen's Association, in Denver, said there was no question that the typical beef producer had suffered as much as the wheat grower. "But from a philosophical standpoint," he said, "that cattle producer has not gone to Washington and said, 'Answer my problem.'"

"It's a long-standing ideal," he said. "Cattle people just do not want the government involved in the cattle industry, and that philosophy has been in this business probably since the West was settled."

In addition, the two often have opposite goals when it comes to commodity prices.

When the government in 1983 instituted a new program to cut surpluses, excess grain was given to farmers as payment for leaving land fall, and this helped drive up feed prices for cattle ranchers.

And when the government paid dairy farmers to reduce their milk surpluses by sending some of their cows to slaughter, the flood of beef drove cattle prices down.

So when President Ronald Reagan promised to veto Congress's farm relief program earlier this year, the National Cattlemen's Association applauded.

The cattle growers rely extensively on outside income from urban jobs, truck farming and cash crops to supplement their income.

Here in Saratoga, Joe Glode is both mayor and the major dealer of



Some cattle growers in the U.S. are reducing their herd sizes.

farm equipment. He has not sold a new tractor since August 1983.

"The spread between expenses and return is getting wider and wider for the cattle industry," Mr. Glode said.

While waiting for prices to recover and land values to stabilize, cattle ranchers may also face a sharp increase in the fees the federal government charges for grazing cattle on public lands.

The ranchers now pay about \$1.37 a month to graze each animal. Western cattle ranchers paid the government \$20 million last year to run their herds on more than 300 million acres of public range.

One option being considered is to make the ranchers pay the cost of federal supervision of grazing. Industry officials say this would push the fee to more than \$5 a month, so would drive many cattle off public lands.

"I'd say 75 percent of the ranchers are in trouble," Budd, executive vice president of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, said. "We're being forced off the land. Some of them get the land and then the land is sold because they can't make it."

## Brazil Fears Epidemic as AIDS Cases Grow Sharply

Los Angeles Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — Public health authorities are warning that an epidemic of acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS, may be developing in Brazil with new cases of the disease being reported at the rate of one each day.

Since 1982, when the first AIDS carrier was discovered in Brazil, the number of reported cases has risen to 316. Of these, half have come to the attention of medical authorities since Jan. 1.

AIDS has killed 109 persons in Brazil. With the rapid growth in reported cases, health authorities expect an increasing number of patients requiring hospitalization.

The disease deprives the body of its ability to resist infection. It is transmitted through sexual contact and through blood or blood products.

Its principal victims thus far have been male homosexuals, intravenous drug abusers and hemophiliacs. No cure has been found.

Medical officials say that Brazil, which has a population of 130 million, appears to be second to the United States in the impact of the disease.

Minister of Health Carlos Santana last week ordered a national information campaign on how the disease is transmitted, how it can be recognized and what preventive measures can be taken.

The national network TV-Globo devoted part of its prime time programming Sunday to a report on AIDS.

Although the number of AIDS patients is small compared with those suffering from other conta-

gious diseases in Brazil, where 40,000 new cases of malaria are reported each year, AIDS has increasingly alarmed the public.

In São Paulo, where 71 percent of Brazil's cases have been reported, the state public health system has set up an emergency AIDS alert system through hospitals, neighborhood clinics and the medical profession.

Mr. Santana has called a meeting of public health secretaries in the nine states where cases have been reported to coordinate a federal plan to combat the disease.

In Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, the increase in the disease has alarmed those cities' large homosexual communities.

A homosexual support group has been formed in São Paulo, which has a population of 10 million, to assist victims. Posters warning against sexual promiscuity are being distributed in sauna parlors, in bars frequented by homosexuals and in motels.

Paulo Cesar Bonfim, a member of the support group, is organizing a series of public discussions through which he hopes to alert the homosexual community to the dangers of the disease.

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## Sandinist Foes Report Acquisition of Missiles

By James LeMoyné  
New York Times Service

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — Nicaraguan anti-government guerrillas recently have acquired surface-to-air missiles and have moved out from their main camp on the Honduran border, according to two Western diplomats and a rebel official here.

The rebel spokesman, Frank Arana, said the guerrillas had acquired supplies in the last month and would soon attack inside Nicaragua. But Western and Honduran officials here question the guerrillas' ability to mount an offensive, saying that as many as 7,000 of the 13,000 armed rebels in the Nicaraguan Democratic Force are still inside Honduras.

The reported acquisition of surface-to-air missiles would represent a major improvement in the weapons available to the rebels, who appear to be the first guerrilla force in Latin America to receive such weapons. An NBC News crew recently was allowed to film a rebel holding a missile in the main guerrilla camp on the Honduran border. An effort to reach the base was unsuccessful, and a rebel official said it was now closed to reporters.

The vote last month in Congress rejecting \$14 million worth of renewed assistance to the guerrillas appears to have had less of an effect here than was expected. Rebel and Honduran officials said in interviews that they believed President Ronald Reagan would eventually win new assistance for the rebels and that Honduras remained willing to allow them to operate from its territory.

"We consider the vote in Congress to be a farce," said a senior Honduran Army officer, who is considered a key adviser to the high command. "Any U.S. corporation could come up with \$14 million."

Mr. Reagan telephoned the Honduran president, Roberto Suazo Córdova, after the congressional vote to reassure him of the administration's continued commitment to

the rebels, Honduran and Western officials here said.

A high-level Honduran delegation was in Washington discussing the guerrilla force, as well as increased U.S. economic and military aid to Honduras, the officials added.

"I do believe they are convinced of the determination of the administration to prevail on this one," a Western diplomat in Honduras said.

It appears that although the rebels may not have sufficient supplies to sustain an offensive, they have established a support network that allows them to survive as a fighting force, according to Honduran and other Western officials.

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Honduran officials said that their chief concern was that the rebels would remain inside Honduras, prompting Sandinist attacks that embarrass the government and occasionally cause civilian casualties.

A Western diplomat said he believed that the coming rainy season would give the guerrillas a breathing space since Sandinist units would find it more difficult to operate and get supplies in the isolated northern provinces, where the rebels carry out most of their attacks.

There appear to have been almost no guerrilla attacks inside Nicaragua in recent months as the rebels have waited for supplies on the Honduran border. The Sandinists have taken advantage of the rebels' weakness to relocate thousands of people suspected of sympathizing with the rebels and to move about 6,000 troops to near the main guerrilla base, rebel and Western officials say. The Sandinists have also begun to build a road to the area, they added.

It is not clear how the rebels managed to acquire the missiles, nor is it certain that they will use them. One of the guerrillas' chief worries, however, is that the Sandinists will soon use Soviet-made Mi-24 helicopter gunships against them.

the rebels, Honduran and Western officials here said.

A high-level Honduran delegation was in Washington discussing the guerrilla force, as well as increased U.S. economic and military aid to Honduras, the officials added.

"I do believe they are convinced of the determination of the administration to prevail on this one," a Western diplomat in Honduras said.

**LE MONDE diplomatique**

MAI 1985

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## Nuns' Deaths Covered Up, Salvadoran Says

By Larry Rohter  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A lawyer assigned to defend a Salvadoran national guardman later convicted of murdering four American churchwomen says he was forced to take part in a "conspiracy" aimed at preventing higher-ranking military officers from being implicated in the case.

The lawyer, Salvador Antonio Ibarra, said Sunday that another defense attorney had pressed him not to contradict a statement that "the possibility of a cover-up had been thoroughly investigated" and rejected. Mr. Ibarra said that declaration was "an outright lie" and

added that he was specifically warned not to pursue the case on his own.

After it became clear he would not cooperate fully, Mr. Ibarra said in an interview, he was abducted by Salvadoran security forces, held prisoner at National Guard headquarters and tortured. The objective, he said, was to get him off the case, either by killing him or forcing him to flee the country.

On Oct. 30, 1983, Mr. Ibarra was abducted by what he says were National Guard troops dressed in civilian clothes. Only through the intercession of the American Embassy and the International Red Cross, he said, was he released.

Mr. Ibarra left El Salvador immediately afterward and was treated for broken ribs at a hospital in Los Angeles.

Mr. Ibarra's remarks reopened one of the most controversial aspects of the murder of the three American nuns and a lay worker, who were shot by Salvadoran security forces after being stopped at a roadblock near San Salvador International Airport in December 1980.

Human rights groups and some United States diplomats have long argued that the guardsmen were not acting on their own, but carrying out orders issued by their superiors. The groups also have charged that the Salvadoran government sought to hide the involvement of those high-ranking officials.

### 17 Bombs Set Off on Corsica

The Associated Press

AJACCIO, Corsica — Seventeen small bombs exploded at offices and homes in the Ajaccio area early Monday, causing material damage but no injuries.

"To us, this is further evidence that there was a cover-up at the highest levels of the Salvadoran National Guard," said Scott Greathead, an attorney affiliated with a lawyers' committee on behalf of the families of the slain churchwomen.

A classified report prepared for the State Department in 1983 by a former federal judge, Harold E. Tyler, also concluded there was an official cover-up. It found that the Salvadoran government had sought to "conceal the perpetrators from justice" through a pair of "sham" investigations that would "create a written record absolving the Salvadoran security forces of responsibility for the murders."

But Mr. Ibarra is the first person directly involved in the case to charge there were irregularities in the judicial proceedings and a deliberate, concerted effort to limit culpability in the murders to low-ranking members of the Salvadoran National Guard.

In December 1982, Mr. Ibarra was appointed defense attorney for Carlos Joaquín Contreras Palacios, one of five Salvadoran national guardsmen accused of murdering the churchwomen. Mr. Contreras Palacios, the only one of the accused to confess to the murders before the trial, was convicted in 1984 with the other four defendants and sentenced to 30 years in prison.

Mr. Ibarra, 38, was quickly joined in the defense by two other lawyers, César Augusto Canas and Tomás Guillermo López. Mr. Ibarra says that when he learned their identities, his conviction that the "politically delicate" case was "extremely dangerous" became stronger.

Mr. Canas, he said, is the half brother of Colonel Aristides Napoleón Montes, then director of the Salvadoran National Guard. Mr. López presented himself, said Mr. Ibarra, as a "childhood friend" of José Guillermo García, then El Salvador's minister of defense.

The two men, said Mr. Ibarra, came to his office in Zacatecoluca, where the trial was to be held, shortly after the appointments were announced. Mr. Canas, he said, immediately declared that he would determine the strategy for the case and said he wanted Mr. Ibarra to "pledge" to cooperate with him.

As Mr. Ibarra remembers the conversation, Mr. Canas said that "we had to give the impression that we were doing good work on the case." But at the same time, Mr. Ibarra said, Mr. Canas made it clear that Mr. Ibarra should not talk to reporters or make any effort to defend his client.

"It's not that I was afraid of César Augusto Canas himself," he said when asked why he did not speak out at the time. "But I was afraid of the brother of the director of the National Guard and what he might do."

### Civilians Reported Slain

Salvadoran paramilitary forces executed at least 14 civilians, including three small children, early in April in a contested region, the Salvadoran archbishop said Sunday in a report released in San José, Costa Rica, according to Agence France-Presse.

Shortly after the killings, guerrillas attacked, and 15 members of the paramilitary group and four civilians, including two children, were killed.

## Sir D. Bailey, Inventor of War Bridge, Is Dead at 83

Washington Post Service

LONDON — Sir Donald Bailey, 83, the Englishman who invented the movable Bailey Bridge that played a key role in the Allied victory in World War II, died Sunday in Bournemouth, England.

Sir Donald's bridge was assembled from welded panels of light steel linked by pinned joints and stretched across pontoons. It could easily be carried by a few men and could hold loads weighing several tons. Used in the Normandy landings in June 1944, it carried Allied troops, tanks and guns over scores of rivers and gorges in Europe.

The Bailey Bridge was designed as a collapsible steel bridge, and its ease in construction meant not only that it could be moved quickly but also that if it were destroyed, it could be rebuilt or replaced in a matter of hours. Superior to comparable American models, the bridge was popular with both U.S. and British forces in Italy. It proved especially useful there because German forces came to rely on bridge demolition as a central tactic in delaying the Allied advance.

Sir Donald was born in Yorkshire, England, and spent much of his childhood making model bridges from pieces of wood and string. He sketched the original design for his bridge on the back of an envelope and took it to the War Office, where it was accepted in 1941. He was paid a fee of £12,000



Sir Donald Bailey with a model of his military bridge.

— then the equivalent of \$48,000 — for the invention.

Although Sir Donald was modest about his achievement, saying it was "just part of his job" as a civil engineer, he accepted a knighthood in 1946.

### Carter Brown, 61, Mystery Writer

SYDNEY (AP) — Alan Yates, 61, the mystery writer known pro-

fessionally as Carter Brown, died Sunday in Sydney.

In his 32-year career, Mr. Yates, as Carter Brown, wrote more than 270 books that sold more than 55 million copies around the world.

Perhaps the best-known Brown book was "The Strippers," which was also made into a movie. Mr. Yates also wrote under the names Tom Conway and Paul Valdez.

## Swedes Fear Major Blow To Economy By Strike

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — The Swedish Industry Federation warned Monday that strikes that have virtually halted foreign trade could critically affect the economy in a few days. However, it expressed optimism about the overall outlook for 1985.

The 265,000-member civil servants' union, TCO-S, began a selective walkout Thursday, disrupting Swedish shipping, commercial air traffic and police, postal and other key services.

The union is seeking a 3.1-percent pay raise. The Civil Service Employers Board has offered a 2-percent raise starting in January.

On Monday, the union eased a walkout by postmen to allow delivery of pension and other welfare payments.

But employers, describing the selective strikes as a danger to society in key sectors, said after all-night talks with the union that the concessions were not enough.

The strike has only had limited effects on industry, although customs officials have been refusing goods at the country's main ports. The Swedish Industry Federation said deliveries of pulp and paper abroad would be hurt by the stoppage.

The dispute is due to escalate this weekend. The board has vowed to lock out 100,000 white-collar workers in the public sector, including most of the country's teachers.

## Constitution Approved In Turkish Cypriot Vote

The Associated Press

NICOSIA — Turkish Cypriots have voted overwhelmingly to approve a constitution that the Greek Cypriots say could undermine attempts to reunite the island.

The election board said Monday that, according to complete but unofficial returns, 70.2 percent endorsed the measure, with 49,447 votes for and 21,012 against.

It reported that 78.3 percent of eligible voters participated.

One policeman guarded each of the 415 ballot boxes on Sunday and no problems were reported during the voting.

Rauf Denktaş, the Turkish Cypriot leader, said after casting his ballot, "The manifestation of the will of the Turkish Cypriots at the end of the referendum will be helpful to peace talks."

He added, "After this referendum and the upcoming elections,

the Turkish Cypriot community will follow peace talks more powerfully and more effectively through authorized bodies."

Turkey is the only nation that recognizes the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. It declared independence from the Greek Cypriot-controlled government of Cyprus in November 1983.

Resolutions of the United Nations Security Council have ruled as invalid the proclamation creating the state.

Greek Cypriot newspapers on Monday criticized Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar for not speaking out on the holding of the referendum.

"The silence of the secretary-general is inexplicable," said the weekly, Anaxaritis, the official newspaper of the Greek Cypriot Socialist Party.

## Black Men in U.S. Face 21-to-1 Odds of Murder

By Don Irwin

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Black American men face one chance in 21 of eventually being murdered, odds about six times greater than those confronting white men, according to a survey by the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

The bureau, an agency of the Justice Department, included the data Sunday in its new Crime Risk Index, a statistical indicator developed from five years of estimates compiled for the bureau's continuing National Crime Survey.

The survey of a nationwide sample of about 125,000 persons every six months uses the results to chart the incidence of violent crime.

"The crime risk index shows that males are more likely than females to be victimized by violent crime, blacks more likely than whites, the young more than the old, the poor more than the wealthy and the unmarried more than the married," the bureau's director, James R. Schlesinger, said in announcing the findings.

Using figures for the years 1978 through 1982, the bureau found that overall risks that an American of 12 years or older would become a victim of the violent crimes of rape, robbery or assault were about 3 percent a year in the period.

Homicide data compiled by the National Center for Health Statistics of the U.S. Public Health Service indicate, Mr. Schlesinger said, that "a person in this country has about one chance in 10,000 of being murdered in a single year, but the risk is one in 133 over an entire lifetime."

The statistics also showed that the lifetime risk could vary with race and sex. Overall, the estimated chance of being murdered was put at 282-to-1 for all females and 84-to-1 for all males.

The odds on a white male's becoming a homicide victim were estimated at 131-to-1, much less than the 21-to-1 chance for blacks. For females, the risks were put at 369-to-1 for whites and 104-to-1 for blacks.

The study estimated that an overall 3.2 percent of the population, or approximately 6 million Americans over the age of 11, became victims of violence in 1982. But the impact fell disproportionately on poor, young, unmarried males.

In its summary of all covered crimes, the survey estimated that 5.9 percent of white males and 7 percent of blacks in the 12-15 age group were victims in 1982.

Among males 16 to 19, the victimization estimate was 8.5 percent for whites and 8.3 percent for blacks. The estimated rates tapered off to 4.9 percent for whites and 6 percent for blacks between 25 and 34, then fell steadily thereafter for both races.

## Permanent Council Seat At UN Sought by Japan

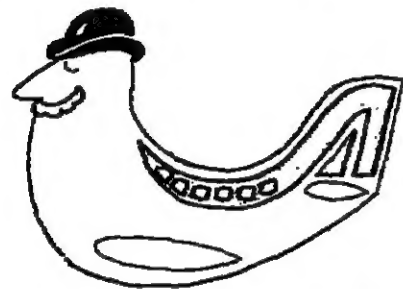
The Associated Press

JAKARTA — Japan is seeking the support of Indonesia and other developing countries for election as a new sixth permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, a special envoy from Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan said here Monday.

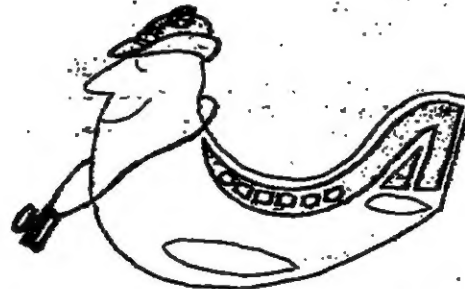
Masayuki Fujio, policy board chairman of Japan's governing Liberal Democratic Party, said he made the request during a meeting with President Suharto. The countries with permanent membership on the Security Council, which give them veto powers, are the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China.

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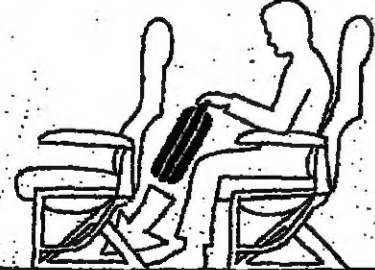


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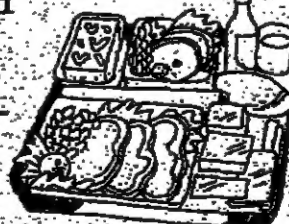
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## ARTS / LEISURE

## American Sportswear: Accent on Understatement



Bertrand Tavernier: A respect for the lonely "outlaw."

## French Director Searches For the Jazzman's Soul

By Michael Zwerin

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — "Long Tall Dexter"

Gordon, a photogenic 6-foot-5

with bushy gray sideburns, the link

between Lester Young and John

Coltrane, has been signed by the

French director Bertrand Tavernier

to star in his next film, "Autour de

Minit," scheduled to be shot in

July in Paris.

The title is a translation of The-

lonious Monk's "Round Mid-

night." Gordon will play a compos-

ite drawn from the lives of Young

and Bud Powell, and from Powell's

relationship with the French pho-

tographer Francis Paudras. He will

also play the saxophone. According

to Tavernier, the director of "A

Sunday in the Country," the film

"searches for the real sensitivity of

a jazz musician."

There is no valid motivation for

playing jazz other than love —

outlaw motivation in a profit-motiv-

ated society. Those who choose the

insecurity of improvising for a liv-

ing tend to transmute musical val-

ues to a life view — eschew insur-

ance, make abrupt turns on short

notice. It takes a tough skin, steady

nerves, a stout heart and psychologi-

cal balance.

The casualty rate is high. Before

his terminal retreat from the world,

Monk reportedly said: "I'm tired of

trying to convince them." Tavernier

adds: "There was a strong sud-

dical streak in the first generation

of black bebop musicians. Many of

them eventually closed themselves

off from the world. Dexter is one of

the rare survivors."

This breed of lonely "outlaw"

has long had the respect of the

film's executive producer, Irwin

Winkler ("Raging Bull," "The

Right Stuff"), who found the \$3

million in financing, and of Tavern-

ier, who said: "It is only because of

our passion that this film exists."

Herbie Hancock plays Gordon's

pianist, both audially and visually

(with Billy Higgins, drums, and

Pierre Michelot, bass). He is also

composing the score; he began to

write it even before signing the con-

tract.

"I felt very proud to be a jazz

musician when I read your screen-

play," he told Tavernier. "It's so

heroic." Tavernier collaborated on

it with David Rayfield ("Death

Watch," "Jeremiah Johnson").

People like Winkler and Tavern-

ier who have succeeded within so-

ciety's structures often have an out-

sized love for jazz, as a form of holy

lonely endeavor they wish they

were capable of. Tavernier wants

"to dramatize the force of these

musicians and their music."

Michel Boutinard Rouelle, for

another example, inaugurated the

Paris Jazz Festival when he was

director of culture for the city. "I

felt so proud to be able to hire

Miles Davis," he said, laughing,

somewhat embarrassed to define

himself in such a "groupie" per-

spective. "Autour de Minit" is

about the relationship between an

Afro-American saxophonist, played

by Gordon, and this kind of

Frenchman.

"The dramatic idea," Tavernier

explained, "is a strange friendship

between two men from different

cultures. The Frenchman, played

by Francois Cluzet, falls so much in

love with the music and the saxo-

phonist, who plays it that his own

life begins to fall apart. He neglects

his obligations to his 11-year-old

daughter. Jazz is his mistress, in a

way. It's a love story, really."

A Frenchman saves Gordon's

life in the film; a real-life drama

mirrors this plot. Gordon, 62, has

been ill recently, a victim of past

excess, the wearying road life and

age in general. "I am very content,"

Tavernier said, "because I think

this role has given Dexter a reason

to live. He was very weak a year

and a half ago when I first talked

to him about the film — weak, and

skeptical. But he is exercising and

he has a dietician now."

A wide variety of musical materi-

al will include standards like "As

Time Goes By" that are associated

with Gordon; original composi-

tions by Hancock; and Bud Powell

tunes, from "Un Poco Loco" (a

tenor saxophone "cutting session"

with Wayne Shorter) to his forgot-

tened ballad "Time Waits." Bobby

Hutcherson, Freddie Hubbard,

Tony Williams and Ron Carter,

among others, will have playing

and speaking roles.

There are many things I can

never understand about the life of

an Afro-American jazz musician,"

Tavernier said. "I did not grow up

in that milieu. That is why I struc-

tured the plot around the Franco-

American relationship. It permits

me to root myself in the story. Ob-

viously in one film we cannot ex-

press the totality of the jazz mental-

ity, but I do know the real thing

when I hear it."

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — American

sportswear triumphed as New

York collections rolled into high

gear with Bill Blass, Calvin Klein,

Perry Ellis, Ralph Lauren and

Donna Karan. Oscar de la Renta

stayed on the dressy, glittery side.

The trend toward sporty, under-

stated clothes that started in Eu-

rope in last month's shows took on

its full meaning in the United

States, where sportswear was born.

The result was clean, no-fuss, no-

frill tailoring, uncluttered neck-

lines, sporty coats and an abun-

dant of jersey, which made a big

impact on evening wear.

There were strong echoes from

Europe, such as Byblos's knits, Un-

gero's side-draped dresses, Valen-

tino's skintight, shirred and high-

waisted silhouette, Lagerfeld's

Western colors for Chanel. Gen-

taro's tapestry sweaters and a mul-

titude of Saint Laurent's shapes, in-

cluding his spencer jacket. Alaïa's

naughty curves were also very

much around.

But the overall sportswear ap-

proach was 100-percent American

and full of new accents, such as

alligator shoes and belts and the

use of black velvet for sporty turtle-

necks (at Lauren, who mono-

grammed them with gold) or shirts,

embroidered in gold (at Karan).

Even Blass, who can go over-

board with frills and ruffles, was in

a sober mood. His collection was

based on a simple, rounded and

short silhouette.

The best moments of this lean

collection were the pared-down

evening dresses, including a simple

black sheath climbing high under

the chin, its bold back décolletage

held together with rhinestone

straps.

The most important evening

trend in New York has been the

floor-length evening coat, which

had all but disappeared. Instead of

being made of fur or rich fabric, it

is in wool jersey now, which gives it

a pleasantly low-key yet elegant di-

rection. Blass had several of them,

including a gray wool jersey.

His collection was not monastic,

however, and daytime splendor

made up for evening simplicity. He

opened with a bright red-and-black

plaid coat edged with sable. As for

the black broadtail suit topped by a

silver fox coat, it would be just the

thing for a grand entrance at 21.

Blass's plaid or tweed suits with

short, bellboy jackets skimming the

body were trim and decidedly

short; his hemlines stayed around

or above the knees. His black dress-

es were mainly lace with white

satin or jeweled buttons.

Calvin Klein emerged as a leader

of American sportswear with a col-

lection that had a deceptively sim-

ple polish to it, from the pristine

white shirts, their collars standing

up like those of evening shirts, to

the slouchy, hand-knit cardigans

finished with beaver lepers. Except

for an occasional swirling skirt with

a Western accent, Klein showed

panties, mostly high-waisted and

pleated down the sides.

Klein opened with three slouchy

pajama jackets that had the ease of

men's smoking jackets. He often

broke up the look with contrasting

coats and jackets and put yellow or

green three-quarter coats over

tweed pants. Polo coats, an Ameri-

can perennial, were back in force

and turned up in both camel and

navy. Klein used jersey extensively,

for black leggings and high-neck

sweaters tied into a bow at the chin.

The full-length evening coat at the

end was made of cashmere.

De la Renta is from Santo Do-

mingo but learned his craft in Ma-

drid and Paris, which explains why

his collection was the most Europe-

an. He and Blass have the same

kind of clientele, but this season De

la Renta went for a more colorful

and opulent approach.

Clashing colors like cymbals, he

combined raspberry, purple and

green, often in jersey outfits topped

by softly tailored three-quarter

coats. In a more dressy mood than

Blass, he showed slim sweaters

draped down the front or the sides,

accented with contrasting buttons.

De la Renta offered an impres-

sive set of party options, including

a basic, the blouse and big skirt,

which is emerging as an important

evening story. The prettiest were in

soft satin pastels, mixing oatmeal

and turquoise or pink and aqua.

Included in this group were page-

boy pants, also of satin, belted with

black velvet.

There were also elaborately em-

broided sweaters and black bull-

fighter jackets covered with lavish

gold embroidery. The paisley, gyp-

sy look, with silk-fringed shawls,

was rich, and the tricolor jersey

evening coats gave a final up note

to this colorful collection.

Lauren, who sponsored the

"Man and the Horse" fashion ex-

travaganza at the Metropolitan

Museum, came up with a horsey

collection that had a strong Victori-

an accent.

Every other designer on both

sides of the Atlantic has done the

romantic, tapestry and paisley

look, but nobody did it as well and

as thoroughly as Lauren. The result

was young and fresh.

Jodhpurs and dandified brocade

or suede vests were worn with vel-

vet jackets, topped by little capes.

Accessories emphasized the look

with turbies, ivory lace ascot col-

lars pinned with cameo brooches,

pearl chokers, riding sticks and

gold watch chains.

But the delivery was no camou-

flage for beautiful clothes that

could stand on their own. The long,

tailored coats, skimming the body,

could be worn anywhere and by

anybody. So could the tailored

Harris tweed jackets, the smooth

and pale suede pants and swirling

skirts and the tapestry Nehru jacks-

ets in faded chintz colors.

The Paris designer Karl Lager-

feld made a successful debut with

his first American-made sportswear

collection. In better form than in

Paris, Lagerfeld showed he could

get a good grip on this market with

strongly shaped and tailored

clothes that managed to have a lot

of Lagerfeld's old wit. The suits,

with strong shoulders and skinny

skirts, were beautifully cut. Graph-

ic, colorful knits, which he called

"video knits," were amusing, and

the sporty, leather outfits looked

great. Unfortunately, the short

cocktail dresses, which featured

strange peek-a-boos, looked cheap.

Perry Ellis's collection revolved

around miniskirts and long jackets

that somehow had a skimpy look.

The evening version was of satin,

with one, two or three little ruffles

at the hem. Ellis called them slips.

There was a slightly medieval feel-

ing in the hooded and short shapes,



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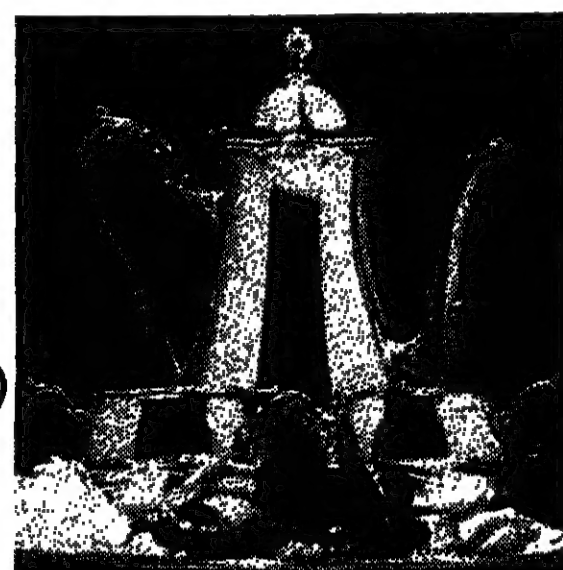
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Whether you're flying to the U.S. or on to the Far East or Australasia, Pan Am try to make your journey easier. Same terminal connections in most major airports around the World. (We're big enough to arrange that.)

At New York, our Worldport® is the only



terminal at JFK to have international and internal U.S. flights under one roof. So you can step off your flight from Europe straight onto your flight to a U.S. city.

## Big in the Apple.

If you're travelling First or Clipper Class to New York the Pan Am experience doesn't end at JFK. A free helicopter service

awaits to whisk you to Manhattan or Newark.

In the evening a free limousine is available to chauffeur you to your hotel in Manhattan.

No other airline offers better service than this.



At Pan Am we don't just give you a comfortable flight, we believe in making your journey easier and more enjoyable.

That's why, all in all, Pan Am is a bigger experience. Next time you fly to the States, think big, think Pan Am.

Call your Travel Agent or the nearest Pan Am office.



**Pan Am. You Can't Beat The Experience.**



Not much we could do on the outside, but inside we've given you a lot more space. More space for business with wider six across seating in Clipper® Class. More space for luggage with the cavernous overhead luggage bins we're installing this year.

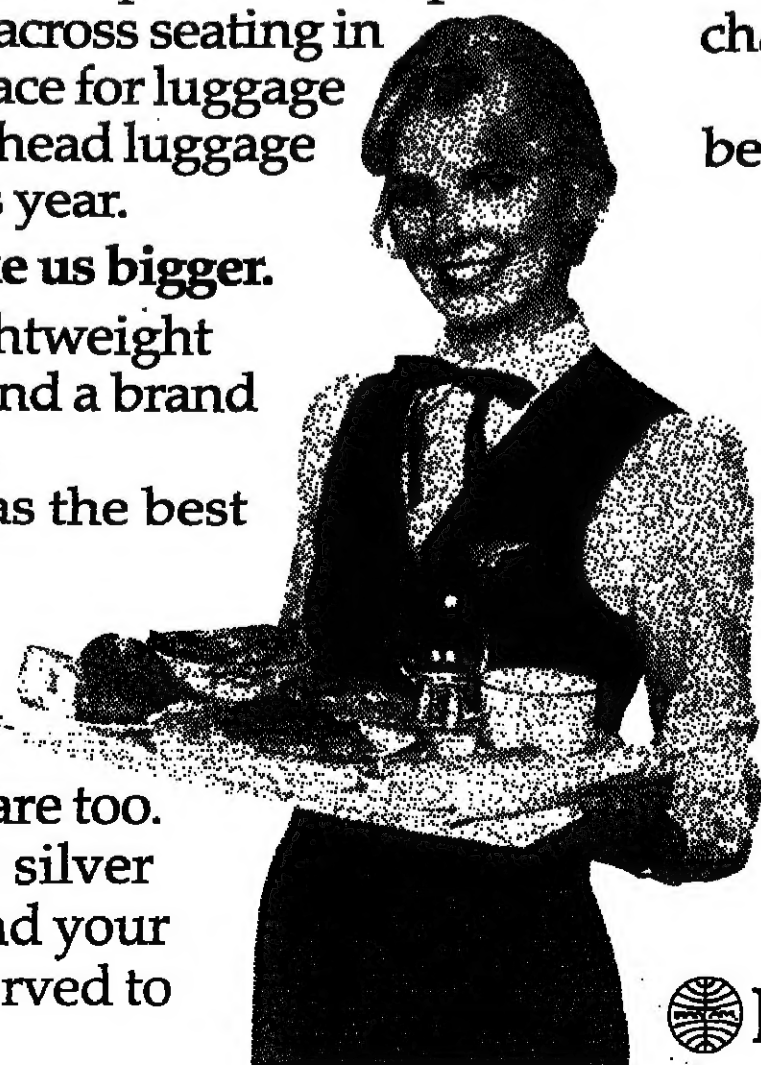
## Little things that make us bigger.

We've also added lightweight electronic headphones and a brand new Sony video system.

So now everyone has the best seat in the house.

But it's not just the hardware that makes a Pan Am flight more enjoyable; it's the software too.

Like carnations and silver service in First Class. And your choice of main course served to





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# BUSINESS/FINANCE

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## FUTURES AND OPTIONS

### Common Processing Move Takes Industry by Surprise

By H.J. MAIDENBERG  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "After years of talk about common processing and clearing of securities in futures and options trading, common sense has finally prevailed and this will soon become a reality," Lewis J. Horowitz, president of the New York Futures Exchange, said. "We are arranging to have Options Clearing Corp. process and clear out index futures and options transactions."

But Mr. Horowitz's surprising news on Friday, while the most important, was only one of several far-reaching developments that excited — and dismayed — many in the futures and options industry last week.

In discussing the breakthrough in common processing and clearing, Mr. Horowitz also noted that the move would also be a giant step in the integration of the securities, futures and options markets. The New York Futures Exchange, for example, is a subsidiary of the New York Stock Exchange.

The autonomous Options Clearing Corp. basically transfers the debits and credits of its exchange members and helps process trades, thus eliminating duplication by individual options exchanges.

Currently, the corporation clears the trades of the stock and index options traded on securities exchanges as well as the Philadelphia Stock Exchange's foreign currency options and the American Stock Exchange's new cash-settled gold options.

It "may have made sense in the quill-pen era to have each exchange do its own clearing, but today the futures and options business is too big, too vital, to be hobbled by 11 separate and costly clearing operations," Mr. Horowitz noted. "Not only is one clearing entity cost effective, but it will greatly increase market liquidity by, in effect, permitting traders to stretch their capital by the cross-collateralization of their futures and options positions."

Put another way, a single clearing entity would allow hedgers and traders to use surpluses, say, on their futures accounts, to cover debits on their options positions and vice versa.

Also, a unified clearing system would serve as an early warning indicator of the impending insolvency of brokers, exchange-floor traders and other market participants, because they would all be reporting their positions to one entity each day, Mr. Horowitz added.

The second major surprise was delivered by Michael N.H. Jenkins, chief executive of the London International Financial Futures Exchange, during his visit to New York last week. On June 27, his exchange plans to start trading Eurodollar options that buyers will be able to margin the same way they now do the underlying futures.

"One of the problems of options, be they settled in cash or through the delivery of underlying futures contracts, is that the investor cannot tap any accumulated profits unless the instruments are exercised," Mr. Jenkins said. "By letting options investors buy on margin, which only options grantors can do at present, they can use their profits to increase their positions."

However, the options buyer's limited-risk advantage would continue to be protected, he said, because the buyer's maximum loss would still be limited to the premium paid for the right to buy (call) or sell (put) the underlying futures at a fixed price during a set period of time. But, instead of paying the full cost of the premium, buyers would be able to make a small cash payment.

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 5)

## Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on May 6, excluding fees. Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 2 P.M.									
	U.S.	Sw.	DM.	FF.	Y.	£.	Sc.	Sp.	It.
Amsterdam	2.4695	4.322	12.237	22.365	16.483	5.422	134.14	174.08	17.8
Brussels	46.38	77.272	20.079	4.39	31.723	17.789	23.802	26.39	17.8
Frankfurt	3.24	3.822	—	22.365	1.5885	8.52	4.981	118.84	12.245
London	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milan	2.6840	3.4240	43.236	30.7	—	60.24	31.75	72.85	8.69
New York	—	0.8457	3.232	3.822	3.822	3.822	3.822	3.822	3.822
Paris	9.915	11.234	3.844	—	4.317	3.87	15.72	3.822	3.822
Stockholm	2.222	3.158	84.115	22.542	74.42	4.779	—	1.809	—
Zurich	0.692	6.282	2.242	4.317	1.4745	2.282	44.76	1.809	17.376

Dollar Values									
	U.S.	Sw.	DM.	FF.	Y.	£.	Sc.	Sp.	It.
Amsterdam	1.245	0.973	1.077	0.458	0.458	0.458	0.458	0.458	0.458
Brussels	2.52	0.811	1.077	0.458	0.458	0.458	0.458	0.458	0.458
Frankfurt	0.44	0.374	0.458	0.458	0.458	0.458	0.458	0.458	0.458
London	1.32	0.374	0.458	0.458	0.458	0.458	0.458	0.458	0.458
Milan	1.185	0.374	0.458	0.458	0.458	0.458	0.458	0.458	0.458
New York	0.423	0.374	0.458	0.458	0.458	0.458	0.458	0.458	0.458
Paris	0.87	0.374	0.458	0.458	0.458	0.458	0.458	0.458	0.458
Stockholm	0.754	0.374	0.458	0.458	0.458	0.458	0.458	0.458	0.458
Zurich	0.754	0.374	0.458	0.458	0.458	0.458	0.458	0.458	0.458

(a) Commercial Units (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (d) Units of 100 (e) Units of 100 (f) Units of 100 (g) Units of 100 (h) Units of 100 (i) Units of 100 (j) Units of 100 (k) Units of 100 (l) Units of 100 (m) Units of 100 (n) Units of 100 (o) Units of 100 (p) Units of 100 (q) Units of 100 (r) Units of 100 (s) Units of 100 (t) Units of 100 (u) Units of 100 (v) Units of 100 (w) Units of 100 (x) Units of 100 (y) Units of 100 (z) Units of 100 (aa) Units of 100 (ab) Units of 100 (ac) Units of 100 (ad) Units of 100 (ae) Units of 100 (af) Units of 100 (ag) Units of 100 (ah) Units of 100 (ai) Units of 100 (aj) Units of 100 (ak) Units of 100 (al) Units of 100 (am) Units of 100 (an) Units of 100 (ao) Units of 100 (ap) Units of 100 (aq) Units of 100 (ar) Units of 100 (as) Units of 100 (at) Units of 100 (au) Units of 100 (av) Units of 100 (aw) Units of 100 (ax) Units of 100 (ay) Units of 100 (az) Units of 100 (ba) Units of 100 (bb) Units of 100 (bc) Units 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NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Ch.
Amgen	29.12	28.75	28.87	+0.12
Amgen	29.12	28.75	28.87	+0.12
Amgen	29.12	28.75	28.87	+0.12
Amgen	29.12	28.75	28.87	+0.12
Amgen	29.12	28.75	28.87	+0.12
Amgen	29.12	28.75	28.87	+0.12
Amgen	29.12	28.75	28.87	+0.12
Amgen	29.12	28.75	28.87	+0.12
Amgen	29.12	28.75	28.87	+0.12
Amgen	29.12	28.75	28.87	+0.12

Dow Jones Averages					
	Open	High	Low	Last	Ch.
Indus	1244.91	1250.40	1241.39	1247.77	+ 0.55
Trans	361.25	362.01	362.04	362.35	+ 0.07
Util	154.75	155.95	153.61	155.47	+ 0.37
Comp	307.12	311.54	304.45	308.15	+ 1.01

NYSE Diaries	
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NYSE Index				
High	Previous	Close	Today	Change
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	+0.12
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	+0.12
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	+0.12
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	+0.12

Monday's NYSE Closing				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Ch.
43,100,000	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	+0.12
43,100,000	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	+0.12
43,100,000	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	+0.12
43,100,000	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	+0.12
43,100,000	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	+0.12

AMEX Diaries				
Class	Prev.	Close	Today	Change
Advanced	28.75	28.75	28.75	+0.12
Declined	28.75	28.75	28.75	+0.12
Unchanged	28.75	28.75	28.75	+0.12
New High	28.75	28.75	28.75	+0.12
New Low	28.75	28.75	28.75	+0.12

NASDAQ Index				
Week	Year	Open	Close	Change
28.75	28.75	28.75	28.75	+0.12
28.75	28.75	28.75	28.75	+0.12
28.75	28.75	28.75	28.75	+0.12
28.75	28.75	28.75	28.75	+0.12

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Ch.
Amgen	29.12	28.75	28.87	+0.12
Amgen	29.12	28.75	28.87	+0.12
Amgen	29.12	28.75	28.87	+0.12
Amgen	29.12	28.75	28.87	+0.12
Amgen	29.12	28.75	28.87	+0.12

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Ch.
75.12	75.12	75.12	75.12	+0.12
75.12	75.12	75.12	75.12	+0.12
75.12	75.12	75.12	75.12	+0.12
75.12	75.12	75.12	75.12	+0.12
75.12	75.12	75.12	75.12	+0.12

NYSE Diaries				
Class	Prev.	Close	Today	Change
Advanced	28.75	28.75	28.75	+0.12
Declined	28.75	28.75	28.75	+0.12
Unchanged	28.75	28.75	28.75	+0.12
New High	28.75	28.75	28.75	+0.12
New Low	28.75	28.75	28.75	+0.12

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Buy	Sell	Net	Change	Volume
100	100	0	+0.12	100
100	100	0	+0.12	100
100	100	0	+0.12	100
100	100	0	+0.12	100
100	100	0	+0.12	100

Standard & Poor's Index				
High	Previous	Close	Today	Change
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	+0.12
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	+0.12
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	+0.12
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	+0.12
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	+0.12

AMEX Sales				
3 P.M. volume	Prev. 3 P.M. volume	Prev. close	Today's volume	Today's close
43,100,000	43,100,000	1243.25	43,100,000	1243.25
43,100,000	43,100,000	1243.25	43,100,000	1243.25
43,100,000	43,100,000	1243.25	43,100,000	1243.25
43,100,000	43,100,000	1243.25	43,100,000	1243.25

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Previous	Close	Today	Change
28.75	28.75	28.75	28.75	+0.12
28.75	28.75	28.75	28.75	+0.12
28.75	28.75	28.75	28.75	+0.12
28.75	28.75	28.75	28.75	+0.12
28.75	28.75	28.75	28.75	+0.12

## NYSE Prices Rise Slightly

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were slightly higher late Monday in moderate trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 2.43 at 1,249.66 an hour before the close. Advances led declines by a 4-3 ratio. Volume amounted to about 67.9 million shares, compared with 82.3 million in the same period Friday.

Prices were higher in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Although prices in tables on these pages are from the 4 P.M. close in New York, for time reasons this article is based on the market at 3 P.M.

The stock market is looking for direction from two sources — the bond market and the economy. Neither is offering any right now, said Hugh Johnson, of First Albany Corp.

Mr. Johnson noted that the trade summit in Europe produced nothing encouraging.

"Money managers are more pessimistic, guarded and extremely edgy," he said, and are "skeptical of economists' forecasts of 3 to 4 percent growth in the gross national product in the second quarter."

The market is in an intermediate-term correction, said Robert W. Colby, of Smith Barney, Harris Upham. Depleted institutional cash levels and a scarcity of bears have left the market exhausted, he said.

Despite some positive minor technical indications, Mr. Colby said the market's upside potential was limited.

But if the stock market were going into a further decline, it would have done so last week, said L. Crandall Hays, of Robert W. Baird & Co., Milwaukee.

The prospect of lower interest rates was propelling Monday's early gains, he said.

"It seems like last week was just a technical downturn. We should be off and running again," he said of more than 27 points in the Dow last week "scared a few people," he said.

On the trading floor, Arco was near the top of the actives, and slightly lower. Mobil was up a bit in active trading after taking steps toward the sale of its Montgomery Ward subsidiary.

In other petroleum, Exxon, Phillips Petroleum, Texaco and Chevron were fractionally higher.

American Cyanamid was lower in active trading, on rumors that the Food and Drug Administration required more testing for a new anti-cancer drug. The company said it still hopes for approval for the drug by year's end.

Gannett was up a bit and CBS was slightly lower.

Storer Communications was fractionally lower. It approved a \$1.64 billion leveraged buyout, but speculation continued that Tele-Communications may make a play for the company.

Both Warner Communications and Chris-Craft Industries were higher.

In technologies, gains included IBM, Digital Equipment, NCR Corp. and Honeywell.

E.F. Hutton was off a bit on reports it may have to pay up to \$50 million in restitution to banks it defrauded. Hutton said the reserve of \$8 million it established would be adequate.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE				
High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE				
High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE				
High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE				
High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE				
High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE				
High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE				
High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE				
High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE				
High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE				
High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE				
High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE				
High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE				
High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE				
High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE				
High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25
1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25	1243.25







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[illegible]

310	7.50-8.50	14.00-15.50	28.00-29.50
320	3.25-4.75	10.25-11.75	21.00-22.50
330	1.50-3.00	7.00-8.50	14.00-15.50
340	0.50-1.00	3.00-4.50	6.00-7.50

POC	1.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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Head Office: Theaterstrasse 11, D-8000 Munich 2  
Tel.: (0 89) 23 66-1 Tx: 5 25 6 525-37

[illegible]



## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Murdoch May Lose Australian TV Outlets

CANBERRA, Australia — Australian representatives of Rupert Murdoch's News Corp. Ltd. met Monday with officials of the government organization that regulates broadcasting in Australia to discuss Mr. Murdoch's plans to buy a chain of Australian television stations, a spokesman for the body said.

The meeting follows a statement by David Jones, chairman of the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal, that Mr. Murdoch's current holdings in Australia would contravene broadcasting laws in the country if he became a U.S. citizen.

Mr. Murdoch said in New York Saturday that he planned to become a U.S. citizen to clear the way for the purchase of six television stations owned by Metromedia Inc. for approximately \$2 billion.

The proposed transaction involves stations in New York City, Los Angeles, Chicago, Dallas, Houston and Washington. To complete the transaction Mr. Murdoch may have to sell newspapers he owns in New York and Chicago since U.S. regulations prohibit joint ownership of both a television station and a newspaper in the same city.

In Australia, News Corp. controls television stations in Melbourne and Sydney. The licenses for both stations are up for renewal by the tribunal this year.

## Kearns Is Xerox Chairman

STAMFORD, Connecticut — David T. Kearns, president and chief executive officer of Xerox Corp., has been named chairman effective May 16, the company said Monday in announcing a shift in

responsibilities of its three-member corporate office.

Mr. Kearns, 54, who has held his present position since May 1982, will replace C. Peter McCollough as chairman and will continue as chief executive, the company said in a statement.

Mr. McCollough, 62, will become chairman of the executive committee of the Xerox board of directors, a position Mr. Kearns has held.

In addition, William F. Galvin, 53, will assume the new post of vice chairman. He has been an executive vice president since 1983.

Mr. Kearns said the new alignment will permit Mr. Galvin to spend more time with him on strategic planning and permit Mr. McCollough to continue gradually reducing his duties as planned when Mr. Kearns succeeded him as chief executive.

The position of president will not be filled, Mr. Kearns said.

The changes will take effect after the company's annual meeting May 16 in Rochester, New York.

## AMC to Import More Renaults

DETROIT — American Motors Corp. plans to import up to 100,000 compact cars a year starting in 1987 from its French partner, Renault, to expand its product line for North America, according to the trade paper, Automotive News.

AMC, in which the state-run French carmaker is the major shareholder, has said it needs to compete in more segments of the U.S. car market.

AMC currently imports some Renault models as well as building Renault-designed subcompact cars at its plant in Kenosha, Wisconsin. The company also builds four-wheel drive Jeeps at its plant in Toledo, Ohio.

## Alaska-Orient Gas Shipments

JUNEAU, Alaska — The Atlantic Richfield Co. has signed an agreement with Japan to study the feasibility of shipping natural gas from Alaska's North Slope to the Orient, Governor William Sheffield of Alaska said Monday.

## COMPANY NOTES

AEG Telefunken Kabelwerke AG, a 98-percent-owned subsidiary of AEG-Telefunken AG, said it expects 1985 results to equal last year's satisfactory level. Net profit in 1984 rose to 15.4 million Deutsche marks (\$4.8 million) from 14.2 million DM in 1983.

Allied Corp. said it will transfer some of the manufacturing of automotive components done by its Bendix subsidiary to a new Bendix plant in Gallatin, Tennessee, following the closure of a plant in South Bend, Indiana.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co. said it has proposed to expand its international toll-free 800 service to the Caribbean island of Antigua on June 17, allowing people of that nation to place toll-free telephone calls to businesses in the United States.

Beverly, Bresler and Schulman Inc.'s creditors filed a petition for involuntary bankruptcy against the broker dealer, citing claims of more than \$54 million by three creditors, Worthen Bank & Trust Co., Great American Federal Savings & Loan Association and Fort Lee Savings & Loan Association.

Briefly Investment Ltd. said it canceled its bid for full ownership of Emco Group Ltd., a car assembler, launched on April 17 because of a one-for-five bonus issue and

## Honda Sets Its Sights on Passing Toyota in U.S. Auto Sales

By Warren Brown  
Washington Post Service  
MARYSVILLE, Ohio — The freshly painted car bodies looked perfect. They were gun-metal gray, a popular color made lustrous by a special treatment.

Honda dealers all over the United States make extra dollars on the gun-metal gray Accords. But these car bodies were not on their way to final assembly on the floor beneath the paint department of Honda's automobile plant here. They were going to the repair lines, to be sanded down, repainted and rebaked.

"The paint's okay on most of these, but it's not good enough for us," said Scott N. Whitlock, Honda's Marysville plant manager. "Look at this," said Mr. Whitlock, pointing to a tiny purple in the paint of one of the car bodies. "That's dirt. You can't let something like that get by and still say you want to be number one."

Honda, according to some U.S. auto industry analysts, could wind up No. 1 among the Japan-based auto makers selling and assembling cars in the United States.

"Honda simply is doing everything right," said James E. Harbour, president of Harbour & Associates, an auto industry research firm in Berkeley, Michigan.

Honda built its first car, the

sports S360, in Japan in 1962. It exported its first car, the N600 sedan, to the United States in 1970. In 1971, Honda introduced a car with something called the compound vortex controlled combustion engine — the Honda CVCC.

Many buyers did not understand the physics or the engineering. They did understand that the subcompact CVCC got good mileage on cheaper gasoline — and that the car did not need an expensive catalytic converter to meet U.S. emissions regulations in effect at that time.

The CVCC, perhaps more than anything else, helped establish Honda's reputation for automotive quality in the United States, industry analysts say.

The Honda story in Marysville is being written by 2,800 people who prefer to call themselves "associates." Their enterprise is Honda of America Manufacturing Inc. They call it "HAM" — now America's biggest producer of motorcycles, and the company that makes Honda Accord sedans and hatchback cars for distribution in the East and Midwest.

HAM turned out 138,572 cars in 1984, enough to rank Honda fifth in production among the six auto companies making cars in the United States last year.

Combined with imports from Japan, Honda sold a total of 508,420 cars in the United States last year, well ahead of American Motors Corp.'s 202,498 cars and enough to overtake Nissan Motor Co. Ltd., Japan's second largest auto maker, which sold 485,298 cars in this country last year. Toyota, Japan's premier auto company, still led with 1984 U.S. sales of 557,979 cars.

Toyota controls 46 percent of the auto market in Japan, compared with Honda's relatively skimpy 9 percent. Toyota's worldwide revenue last year totaled \$23 billion against Honda's \$10.2 billion.

Toyota is building subcompact cars with General Motors in a joint-venture company, New United Motor Manufacturing Inc., operating in Fremont, California. But those cars will be sold by GM's Chevrolet division and will not be tallied in Toyota's U.S. sales.

There are not many computers or robots in the Marysville plant, even though there is one huge, roboticized machine that opens its octopus-like arms, grabs the left and right-side frames of a car body and welds them into a car frame, complete with roof and floor-pan.

"Mostly, we are going to rely on our associates," Mr. Irimajiri said, referring to the young work force — average age 29 years — employed here.

A day in HAM's 1-million-square-foot automobile factory indicates what Mr. Irimajiri and other Honda officials mean when they speak about "togetherness." It

simply translates into one "associate" pitching in to help another to get a particular job done.

For example, during a die-change operation completed in a relatively swift 9 minutes and 37 seconds, workers who finished one function immediately moved to another position on the line to help other workers.

No one stood around and waited after his or her assigned job was done. And no one complained about having his or her territory invaded by a colleague.

None of this means that what Honda does here is perfect. On the contrary, the "repair line" — the holding area for cars that made it through final assembly with defects — was filled to capacity one day recently.

## The Perpetual Calendar

Audemars Piguet



O.J. PERRIN

Jewellers

PARIS: 8, rue Royale — 33, avenue Victor-Hugo — Aéroport de Roissy — Duty-Free —  
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# Five succinct reasons why the Waldorf-Astoria is New York's finest luxury hotel.

## Comfort

The kind of comfort that comes from investing \$110 million in our hotel over three years, including our Park Avenue lobby, all public and private function rooms, our restaurants, and our new, luxury guest rooms.

## Entertainment

The choice of entertainment you get from three of New York's finest restaurants, offering haute cuisine and live grand piano music nightly at Peacock Alley, hearty steaks and fresh seafood at the Bull & Bear, or gourmet Japanese fare at Inagiku, Sir Harry's unique safari lounge, the Terrace Lounge, the popular Oscar's restaurant, and more.

## Innovation

The kind of innovation regarding our guests' unique needs that makes us the only hotel in the world which hosts a nation's embassy, and enables us to offer privacy and

security to visiting heads of state, as well as helping each of our daily guests who need the impossible done immediately.

## Elegance

The unparalleled elegance of a priceless collection of Art Deco treasures which adorns our hotel. And the Waldorf Towers, which has been the celebrated residence of a former president of the United States, the leaders of our corporate industry, a great national hero, and those most prominent in society and international diplomacy.

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The value that comes from staying in New York's finest hotel, but not New York's most expensive hotel. You can spend more, but you can't get more.

When business or pleasure brings you to New York, stay at New York's finest luxury hotel.

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## HIGH STYLE

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AT AIR FRANCE, THERE'S ONE THING THAT NEVER GOES OUT OF STYLE: OUR ATTENTION TO THOSE IMPORTANT DETAILS THAT MAKE YOUR FLIGHT A TRULY UNIQUE EXPERIENCE. FROM THE WARM WELCOME ON BOARD TO A SELECTION OF THE BEST IN FRENCH WINES AND FOOD, WE BRING A TOUCH OF "LA VIE FRANÇAISE" TO EVERY TRIP YOU TAKE. AND AT AIR FRANCE, THAT'S SOMETHING THAT WILL NEVER GO OUT OF FASHION.

**AIR FRANCE**  
WE'RE AIMING EVEN HIGHER







# Bonn Emphasized More-Flexible Economies

(Continued from Page 9)

high, with the European countries averaging 11 percent unemployment, the communiqué was still pointed primarily at fighting inflation rather than unemployment.

If there is to be stronger emphasis on monetary and fiscal policies for growth in the period ahead, it will have to come not from any joint pressures evident at this Bonn summit conference but from internal forces within the separate countries. There are in fact signs that such pressures are building from labor groups, rival political parties and even from some business groups concerned about their markets.

President Reagan himself, as reflected in the final communiqué, has become a more cautious advocate of supply-side economics. There was no sign that either he or his chief financial officer, Treasury

Secretary James A. Baker 3d, made an effort to lean on other countries for fiscal stimulus.

A significant effect of the conference could be to increase the drive for deregulation and freer markets in Europe. The executive commission of the European Economic Community, represented here by its president, Jacques Delors, a former French finance minister, said that it was putting a high priority on completing "a genuine internal market without barriers," which would eliminate rigidities and generate fresh economic growth on a Community-wide scale.

The battle over setting a date in early 1986 for a new trade round, which the United States urgently wanted and which France opposed and finally vetoed, may have put an exaggerated stress on French opposition to more liberal trade. While it is difficult to say how severe a blow President François Mitter-

rand dealt to freer trade by his action, he nevertheless supported a new round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to begin "as soon as possible." Dramatizing the conflict on the date, the communiqué said, "Most of us think that this should be in 1986."

Some Americans thought that the shift from "some" countries to "most" countries was an important step forward, although that seems dubious.

The flavor of the communiqué was strongly anti-protectionist. "Protectionism does not solve problems; it creates them," the countries all said.

But Mr. Mitterrand took the leadership in emphasizing that progress on trade liberalization was unlikely to succeed in the absence of more stable exchange rates resulting from an improvement in the

working of the world monetary system.

In seeking more specific terms for monetary reform, Mr. Mitterrand gained little support. Part of his bitterness at the end of the conference apparently stemmed from his belief that he had not received the backing he had expected from Mr. Baker.

All the communiqué said on the subject of improving the monetary system was what everyone already knew: that there would be an examination of a report on the functioning of the international monetary system by the finance ministers of the Group of 10 leading industrial countries at their Tokyo meeting in June, and that their proposals would be discussed at the October meeting of the interim committee of the International Monetary Fund in South Korea, "with a view" to making the monetary system "more stable and more effective."

# Futures Move NYSE Chief Steers Toward Change

(Continued from Page 9)

Those who grant options would continue to face unlimited risk, Mr. Jenkins said.

If the London exchange's plans to margin its new Eurodollar options are successful, as many think they will be, the system may be adopted by domestic exchanges. Indeed, one industry leader, George D.F. Lamborn, who heads the commodity operations at Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corp., has long been an advocate of margin options.

Separately, the National Association of Securities Dealers, which previously announced plans to introduce options on an index of 100 over-the-counter stocks in August, said it will file a proposal with the government in a few days for an index on 100 financial shares.

But not everyone in the industry is happy over all these developments. Alan C. Levant, president of Twenty-First Securities, a division of Twenty-First Securities Corp., said, "The flood of new options that will soon descend on us should deeply concern, not gladden, the industry. For one, our industry is still struggling to cope with the highly complex options already being traded."

(Continued from Page 9)

changing and is not going to be an old 10-10-4 world," Mr. Phelan said.

The response to a NYSE survey of 4,000 industry, academic and news-media people earlier this year to assess their interest in 24-hour trading was a unanimous, "Non-sense. Forget it," Mr. Phelan said. Despite this, there are some people who are willing to trade sizable blocks of stock out of NYSE hours, he added.

"It's there in currencies now," Mr. Phelan said of global 24-hour trading. "It's there in gold and in money trading, and I suspect it's there in Eurobond trading in one form or another. And it's going to be there in stock trading."

Pressure for round-the-clock trading, Mr. Phelan anticipates, also will come from investors with personal computers linked to banks and brokerage houses and who now can send orders at night to be stored for execution the next day.

"If over the next few years that builds up as a major source," Mr. Phelan said, "then those people may want to have some kind of market access up to a certain period of time."

Although Mr. Phelan was not specific, other exchange officials said that current thinking is that

the NYSE might soon change its hours by opening at 9:30 A.M. instead of 10 A.M. This would create less of a problem for the exchange than remaining open from 4 P.M. to 4:30 P.M. because of end-of-the-day bookkeeping.

One element of the changing scene at the NYSE is the role played by mergers and acquisitions. In 1982, 1983 and 1984, the Big Board added 233 companies to its listings but lost 258 to mergers.

A current challenge faced by the NYSE is the move by corporations — concerned about the threat of takeovers — to two classes of stock, typically an A-class stock with a majority of voting power and a B-class stock with limited voting power.

Big Board tradition requires companies to have a single class of common stock, but the exchange is now reconsidering its position.

Another indication of change at the NYSE is an increase in arbitration cases brought to the exchange. In 1979 there were 311 cases; in 1984 there were 1,008. The cases represent complaints by customers against brokers, companies bailing out other firms or brokerage firms acting against brokers.

Growth and volume are responsible at least in part for the rise, Mr. Phelan said. "In 1975 we had 25 million individual investors; today

we've got 43 or 44 million individual investors. There are more people in the market, and more institutions."

The thought given to longer trading hours reflects the NYSE's desire not to lose market share to either the domestic exchanges, including the American Stock Exchange and the burgeoning over-the-counter market operated by the National Association of Securities Dealers, or to overseas exchanges.

Competition between the Big Board and the NASD has been particularly fierce in the last several years.

The NYSE appeared to have scored at least some psychological points over the AMEX when Mr. Phelan, recently hired by Robert J. Bimbaum, president and chief operating officer of the AMEX, for a similar job at the Big Board.

Mr. Phelan said there was no plan for a merger of the two exchanges. "I think competition in any form makes you better," he said. "We're probably paying more attention to our companies today than we did five, six or seven years ago, because they deserve that attention, and they have an alternative."

He added: "You know, when we had the whole ball of wax 15 years ago, you could sit there and take everything in the world for granted. We can't do that today."

## Canada

**George Weston**  
1st Quarter 1985  
Revenue: 1,025,100  
Net Income: 100,000  
Per Share: 0.81

## Nova

1st Quarter 1985  
Revenue: 1,025,100  
Net Income: 100,000  
Per Share: 0.81

## Thomson News

1st Quarter 1985  
Revenue: 1,025,100  
Net Income: 100,000  
Per Share: 0.81

## France

1st Quarter 1985  
Revenue: 1,025,100  
Net Income: 100,000  
Per Share: 0.81

## Italy

1st Quarter 1985  
Revenue: 1,025,100  
Net Income: 100,000  
Per Share: 0.81

## Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Net includes loss of 17 cents per share vs 4 cents from discontinued operations.

Net includes gain of 52 cents per share vs 39 cents.

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## INVITATION OF BIDS FOR PETROLEUM EXPLORATION

His Majesty's Government of Nepal, Department of Mines & Geology, hereby invites bids for Petroleum Exploration in the following Exploration Blocks located in the southern part of Nepal. Companies desirous of undertaking Petroleum Operations in Nepal can participate in the bidding according to the Petroleum Laws of Nepal, 2041 (1985).

• Opening of invitation for bids: April 9, 1985.

• Closing of bids: October 15, 1985 (5:00 p.m.)

• The location and size of the offered Exploration Blocks are as follows:

Block No. 1 - Dhangari	4841 sq. km.	Block No. 6 - Birgunj	4880 sq. km.
Block No. 2 - Karmali	4838 sq. km.	Block No. 7 - Malangawa	4920 sq. km.
Block No. 3 - Nepalgunj	4908 sq. km.	Block No. 8 - Janakpur	4841 sq. km.
Block No. 4 - Lumbini	4985 sq. km.	Block No. 9 - Rajbiraj	4854 sq. km.
Block No. 5 - Chitwan	4945 sq. km.	Block No. 10 - Biratnagar	4898 sq. km.

• The Bid Application, along with relevant supporting documents for each Exploration Block, should be submitted in duplicate in a sealed envelope addressed to the Department of Mines & Geology, His Majesty's Government of Nepal, Lalchour, Kathmandu, Nepal, Attention: Director General, on or before October 15, 1985 (before 5:00 p.m.). The sealed envelope should be prominently marked "Enclosed is Bid for Exploration Block due 15 October 1985".

• The application fee shall be U.S. \$500 for each Exploration Block applied for and shall be paid in bank cheque payable to the Department of Mines & Geology. The fee shall be paid at the time of submission of each application and shall be non-refundable. A separate application must be filed for each Exploration Block applied for.

• Applicants do not need to register in Nepal nor appoint an agent in Nepal as a condition to submitting an application of bid.

• There are different Data Sales Packages "A" through "H" available to those who wish to purchase from this Department upon payment of a fixed price. However, the Bidders must purchase Data Package "A" (available on payment of U.S. \$12,000) before submitting their bids. Purchase of Data Sales Package "A" will also entitle the Buyer to a one time visit to the Kathmandu Data Center at the Department of Mines & Geology.

• For further information, inquiries should be sent to:

Department of Mines & Geology  
Mr. J.M. Taser  
Deputy Director General and Project Incharge  
Lalchour, Kathmandu, Nepal  
Telephone: 4-13541, 4-14740  
Telex: 2320 MINES NP



## Israel Discount Bank Limited

Subsidiary of IDB Bankholding Corporation Limited

Tel Aviv

### Statement of Condition as of December 31, 1984

Assets	
Cash and Due from Banks	\$4,420,554,000
Government and Other Securities	1,467,419,000
Deposits with and Loans to the Government	2,018,157,000
Loans	2,645,176,000
Bank Premises and Equipment	183,363,000
Other Assets	109,118,000
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$10,843,787,000</b>
Liabilities	
Deposits	\$8,467,589,000
Government and Other Deposits for Granting Loans	935,576,000
Debentures, Floating Rate Notes and Capital Notes	999,690,000
Other Liabilities	51,602,000
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>10,454,457,000</b>
Capital Accounts	
Capital Stock, Reserves and Surplus	348,404,000
Minority Interest	42,926,000
<b>Total Capital Accounts</b>	<b>391,330,000</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Capital Accounts</b>	<b>\$10,843,787,000</b>

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The financial statement has been audited by independent Israeli auditors, adjusted for the effect of inflation based on the Consumer Price Index for November 1984, at the representative rate of exchange prevailing on December 31, 1984. U.S. \$1.00 = 1.80 NIS, solely for the convenience of the reader.

## AUTOS TAX FREE

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

COULD YOU SAVE MONEY?

COULD YOU SAVE MONEY?

COULD YOU SAVE MONEY?

COULD YOU SAVE MONEY?

COULD YOU SAVE MONEY?

COULD YOU SAVE MONEY?

COULD YOU SAVE MONEY?

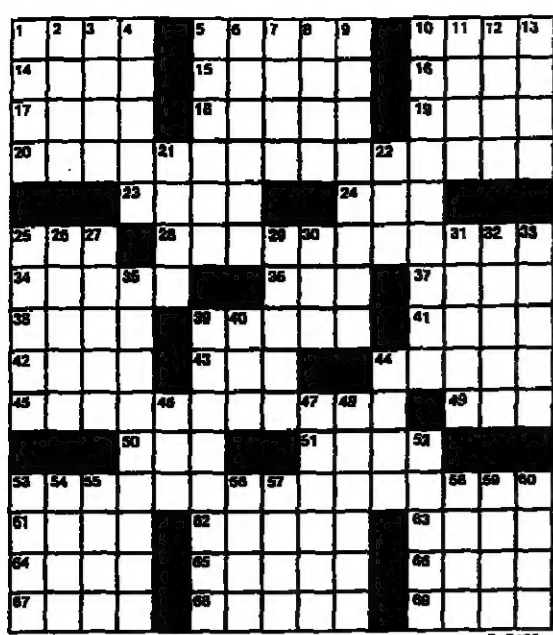
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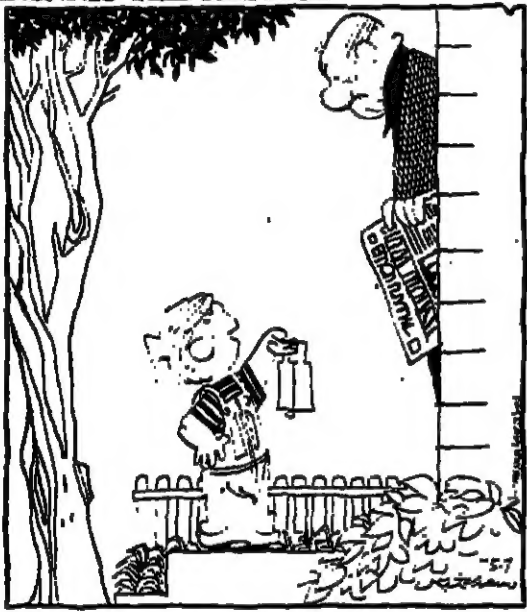




- ACROSS**
- Inclined way
  - Love, in Pisa
  - High cards
  - Ripley's "Believe"
  - Prickly pear
  - Undiluted
  - Admiral or duck
  - Thomas
  - Edison
  - Tomlin's blossom?
  - Poet Teasdale
  - S.A. country
  - Angelico
  - Memorizer's bloom?
  - Imparts
  - Diminutive ending
  - Painful
  - Cruising
  - Flat, circular objects
  - Flag in the Murdoch garden?
  - Yankees or Mets
  - Corrode
  - One of the Bernadettes
  - Soda jerk's boutonniere?
- DOWN**
- English cathedral city
  - Papal office
  - Jacob's twin brother
  - Rev. John's flower?
  - Winglike parts
  - Fishing boat of India
  - Hi-fi buff's concern
  - Billy's American Beauty?
  - Weird
  - Network of nerves
  - Observed
  - Units of force
  - Egyptian god
  - Cambodian coin
  - King of the fish
  - Flanders of fiction
  - Bitter herb
  - To — (alternating)
  - Pestle's partner
  - Brightly colored fish
  - Rout
  - Raises
  - State of "feeling no pain"
  - Cubicle
  - Remains
  - Clumsy fellows
  - Limbo
  - Pieces of scenery
  - Position again
  - Class, in poetry
  - Zest
  - Tooth wearer
  - Norway, to a Norwegian
  - Bay window
  - Irritable
  - Decorate
  - Guarded
  - Suffix with exultant
  - Indonesian craft
  - River in China
  - Hot dog
  - Describes
  - Violet's predecessor
  - Joints
  - Bitter herb
  - 50 — (alternating)
  - People in general
  - Warning device
  - Old
  - Division word
  - And ten: Suffix

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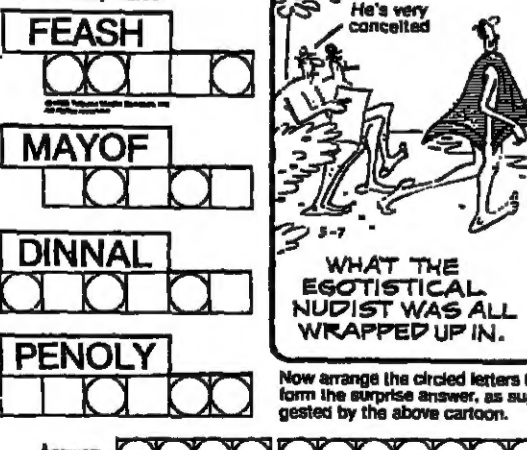
## DENNIS THE MENACE



I DON'T HAVE ANY MORE DRUMS... BUT WOULD YA BE INTERESTED IN BUYIN' A REAL LOUD CORNELL?

## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



WHAT THE EGOTISTICAL NODIST WAS ALL WRAPPED UP IN.

## WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	WIND	PRECIP.
London	15	10	W 10-15	0.0
Paris	14	9	W 10-15	0.0
Rome	16	11	W 10-15	0.0
Moscow	12	7	W 10-15	0.0
Stockholm	11	6	W 10-15	0.0
Oslo	10	5	W 10-15	0.0
Amsterdam	13	8	W 10-15	0.0
Brussels	14	9	W 10-15	0.0
Frankfurt	15	10	W 10-15	0.0
Geneva	16	11	W 10-15	0.0
Madrid	17	12	W 10-15	0.0
Barcelona	18	13	W 10-15	0.0
Seville	19	14	W 10-15	0.0
Valencia	20	15	W 10-15	0.0
Malaga	21	16	W 10-15	0.0
Granada	22	17	W 10-15	0.0
Almeria	23	18	W 10-15	0.0
Cordoba	24	19	W 10-15	0.0
Jaen	25	20	W 10-15	0.0
Huelva	26	21	W 10-15	0.0
Sevilla	27	22	W 10-15	0.0
Cartagena	28	23	W 10-15	0.0
Murcia	29	24	W 10-15	0.0
Albacete	30	25	W 10-15	0.0
Valencia	31	26	W 10-15	0.0
Malaga	32	27	W 10-15	0.0
Granada	33	28	W 10-15	0.0
Almeria	34	29	W 10-15	0.0
Cordoba	35	30	W 10-15	0.0
Jaen	36	31	W 10-15	0.0
Huelva	37	32	W 10-15	0.0
Sevilla	38	33	W 10-15	0.0
Cartagena	39	34	W 10-15	0.0
Murcia	40	35	W 10-15	0.0
Albacete	41	36	W 10-15	0.0
Valencia	42	37	W 10-15	0.0
Malaga	43	38	W 10-15	0.0
Granada	44	39	W 10-15	0.0
Almeria	45	40	W 10-15	0.0
Cordoba	46	41	W 10-15	0.0
Jaen	47	42	W 10-15	0.0
Huelva	48	43	W 10-15	0.0
Sevilla	49	44	W 10-15	0.0
Cartagena	50	45	W 10-15	0.0
Murcia	51	46	W 10-15	0.0
Albacete	52	47	W 10-15	0.0
Valencia	53	48	W 10-15	0.0
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Almeria	56	51	W 10-15	0.0
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Albacete	74	69	W 10-15	0.0
Valencia	75	70	W 10-15	0.0
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Granada	77	72	W 10-15	0.0
Almeria	78	73	W 10-15	0.0
Cordoba	79	74	W 10-15	0.0
Jaen	80	75	W 10-15	0.0
Huelva	81	76	W 10-15	0.0
Sevilla	82	77	W 10-15	0.0
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Murcia	84	79	W 10-15	0.0
Albacete	85	80	W 10-15	0.0
Valencia	86	81	W 10-15	0.0
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Almeria	89	84	W 10-15	0.0
Cordoba	90	85	W 10-15	0.0
Jaen	91	86	W 10-15	0.0
Huelva	92	87	W 10-15	0.0
Sevilla	93	88	W 10-15	0.0
Cartagena	94	89	W 10-15	0.0
Murcia	95	90	W 10-15	0.0
Albacete	96	91	W 10-15	0.0
Valencia	97	92	W 10-15	0.0
Malaga	98	93	W 10-15	0.0
Granada	99	94	W 10-15	0.0
Almeria	100	95	W 10-15	0.0

**TUESDAY'S FORECAST** — Channel: Very choppy. FRANKFURT: Rainy. Temp. 11-17 (10-15). DUISBURG: Rainy. Temp. 12-18 (10-16). DORTMUND: Rainy. Temp. 13-19 (11-17). DRESDEN: Rainy. Temp. 14-20 (12-18). HAMBURG: Rainy. Temp. 15-21 (13-19). LEIPZIG: Rainy. Temp. 16-22 (14-20). MANNHEIM: Rainy. Temp. 17-23 (15-21). MÜNCHEN: Rainy. Temp. 18-24 (16-22). NÜRNBERG: Rainy. Temp. 19-25 (17-23). STUTTGART: Rainy. Temp. 20-26 (18-24). WÜRZBURG: Rainy. Temp. 21-27 (19-25). ZÜRICH: Rainy. Temp. 22-28 (20-26). BERLIN: Rainy. Temp. 23-29 (21-27). COPENHAGEN: Rainy. Temp. 24-30 (22-28). GÖTTINGEN: Rainy. Temp. 25-31 (23-29). HANNOVER: Rainy. Temp. 26-32 (24-30). KÖLN: Rainy. Temp. 27-33 (25-31). LÜCKENWALDE: Rainy. Temp. 28-34 (26-32). MÜNSTER: Rainy. Temp. 29-35 (27-33). OBERHOFEN: Rainy. Temp. 30-36 (28-34). SIEGEN: Rainy. Temp. 31-37 (29-35). TESSIN: Rainy. Temp. 32-38 (30-36). WÜRZBURG: Rainy. Temp. 33-39 (31-37). ZÜRICH: Rainy. Temp. 34-40 (32-38). BERLIN: Rainy. Temp. 35-41 (33-39). 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## SPORTS

## 76ers Sweep Bucks; Pistons, Celtics Tied

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
**PHILADELPHIA** — Moses Malone scored 31 points Sunday as the 76ers beat Milwaukee, 121-117, for a four-game sweep of their National Basketball Association Eastern Conference semifinal playoff series.

Andrew Toney added 23 points and 11 assists for Philadelphia, which will take on the winner of the Detroit-Boston series. The Pistons

## NBA PLAYOFFS

evened that confrontation, 2-2, with a victory Sunday night. Meanwhile, in Western Conference semifinals, Portland stayed alive by defeating the Los Angeles Lakers and Denver downed Utah to take 3-1 lead.

Milwaukee, which reached the second round by defeating Chicago, led by 71-63 with 4:53 to play in the third quarter. But Philadelphia, which advanced to the second round by eliminating Washington, then outscored the Bucks, 20-6, for an 87-77 third-period lead. Malone, Toney and Maurice Cheeks sparked the pivotal surge.

The Sixers boosted the margin to 97-87 with 7:01 remaining in the game. Milwaukee never got closer than five points in the fourth quarter, the last time at 113-108 with 1:41 left.

Sidney Moncrief and Paul Pressey scored 25 points apiece for Milwaukee.

Malone, who also pulled down 13 rebounds in the series-end, did not feel the 76ers had dominated the Bucks. "They were four tough games," said the winners' center. "All three of their centers showed they could play when things were really physical under the basket."

Coach Don Nelson, whose Bucks surprised the league by breezing to the title in the Central Division, said he was stunned by the sweep. "Philadelphia," he said, "is no longer a sleeping giant. Somewhere along the line in the Washington series they woke up — and they're rolling now."

## Pistons 102, Celtics 99

In Detroit, Vinnie Johnson poured in 22 points in the fourth quarter to put the Pistons past Boston. Game 5 will be played Wednesday night at Boston Garden.

Detroit won the game with aggressive final-period defense and Johnson's scoring. The Celtics held an 87-76 lead to start the quarter, but Johnson wiped that out by making his first six shots; in the period, the Pistons held Boston to just 12 points — the sixth-lowest total in playoff history — and only three field goals.

The lead changed hands throughout the final quarter before Johnson broke a 96-96 deadlock on a jump shot with 1:51 left. Boston guard Danny Ainge hit a 3-point field goal with 44 seconds to play; the Celtics got the ball back, but Larry Bird missed a jumper with six seconds left. Isaiah Thomas then was fouled by Kevin McHale and closed out the scoring by making two free throws with three seconds to go.

Thomas scored 21 for the Pistons, while Terry Tyler had 18. McHale led Boston with 24 points. Bird had 21 and Parish 16.

Johnson's was an almost unbelievable display of clutch shooting in the fourth quarter. Making 10 of 11 shots, he finished with a total of 34 points in 30 minutes coming off the bench.

Almost all of Johnson's shots in

the quarter were from about 15 feet. The biggest was an off-balance 15-foot lean-in jumper with the shot clock running down that gave Detroit a 100-96 lead with 58 seconds remaining. That was the final blow to the Celtics, an iron-man team that wilted to a point-a-minute aggregation Sunday's last 12 minutes.

"The only thing I was thinking about," said Johnson, a six-year veteran, "was, 'Hey, I'm going great, the crowd's into it — let's win.' My game was just to get even with them."

Johnson, 3-for-15 in the two previous games, made 16 of 21 shots. "Vinnie can do that every day in practice," said Coach Chuck Daly. "When he's in that rhythm, he's awfully tough." Asked how many shots Johnson had to make before the team would begin going to him exclusively, Daly answered with no hesitancy: "One."

## Trail Blazers 115, Lakers 107

In Portland, Oregon, Mychal Thompson scored 6 of his 17 points in the final 30 seconds to help the Trail Blazers hand Los Angeles its first loss of the playoffs. Game 5 will be played Tuesday in Los Angeles, where the Lakers have won 21 straight.

Clyde Drexler had 15 points, 10 assists and 7 rebounds; he also keyed a surprise trapping defense that forced Los Angeles into 28 turnovers that turned into 32 Portland points.

The defensive play lifted the Trail Blazers into a 10-point half-time lead. They eventually upped the margin to 16, and the Lakers were never able to recover despite a series of rallies. Kareem Abdul-Jabbar and Ervin Johnson guided the final charge, pulling Los Angeles within 108-105 on Johnson's two free throws with 1:13 to play.

"We had 17 turnovers in the first half because we were not ready for the trap," said Lakers Coach Pat Riley. "I don't mind turnovers so much but when they outscored us by 17 points in the [second] quarter, it disturbed me."

In the crucial closing seconds, four of Thompson's points came on consecutive foul shots. He was fouled purposely, he has a reputation as an erratic free-throw shooter. "It's a big mistake on their part," said the Blazers' resident free spirit. "I said to myself, 'Just relax and think about lying in the sun with a Mai Tai in one hand and my girlfriend in the other.'"

## Nuggets 125, Jazz 118

In Salt Lake City, Alex English scored 40 points as Denver held off a fourth-quarter rally to take its commanding series. The Nuggets can eliminate Utah with a home-court victory in Tuesday night's Game 5.

English scored 22 points in the first half as the Nuggets ran up a 24-point advantage. But the Jazz whittled away, and pulled to within one point late in the fourth quarter. Third Ball dropped in a lay-up with 45 seconds left, pulling Utah to within 119-118. But Dan Issel scored four of Denver's final six points to help keep the Nuggets out of reach.

Forward Adrian Dantley led Utah with 33 points while Darrell Griffith added 28 and Bailey had 21. Calvin Natt scored 18 points for the winners; teammate Mike Evans had 15, including a trio of three-point goals.

(AP, WP)



Wayne Cooper's game-high 14 rebounds (the one above hauled down between Thurl Bailey, right, and Utah teammate Jeff Wilkins), helped Denver to its 125-118 victory Sunday night.

## Cruz Powers Astros Past Phillies

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
**PHILADELPHIA** — José Cruz continued his torrid hitting here Sunday with a two-run first-inning home run that started Houston to win its 4-3 victory over Philadelphia.

Cruz, 9-for-18 in the last four games, also had a double to raise

his average to .354 — and he still isn't satisfied. "I still don't feel comfortable at the plate," said the veteran left fielder. "Maybe," he added with a smile. "I'll feel better when I get to 360."

"I love this park — come to think of it, I love every park. It doesn't make any difference to me where I play."

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(AP, WP)

## VANTAGE POINT/Shirley Povich

## The Heavyweight Swamp Deepens

WASHINGTON — It may have escaped notice, in the murky state of boxing's heavyweight division, but by the latest census there are now four heavyweight champions of the world. Two more were acclaimed the other night in a Don King Productions, Inc. title carnival in Buffalo.

Greg Page was unhorsed from his World Boxing Association title by one Tony Tubbs, and earlier in the evening on the same card Tim Witherspoon won recognition as world champion of the North American Boxing Federation by knocking out James Broad, a flabby 261 pounds (118.3 kilograms).

Witherspoon's feat offers a commentary on the whole heavyweight division: It was the first time a heavyweight championship of the world was ever won in a preliminary bout. Such is the wretched state of the heavyweights.

No boxing championship was ever more populated. Already in place as the most recognized champ is Larry Holmes (47-0), representing something called the International Boxing Federation. There is also Pinklon Thomas, who fights in the cause of the World Boxing Council as its heavyweight champ.

Gone are those wonderful, simple times when everybody knew who — exactly — was heavyweight champion of the world. The title was absolute and nonchivalric. It was owned by the likes of Jack Dempsey, Joe Louis, Rocky Marciano, Muhammad Ali and Smokin' Joe Frazier. There were no pretenses. The champ was the champ. The heavyweights used to be

the glamour division. Now they are a cut below, forced to operate on network television, the low-rent district of the business, as opposed to middleweights Hagler and Hearns, who could draw \$20 per set on closed circuit TV. Before that the big gates were commanded by a welterweight, Sugar Ray Leonard.

There no longer is any focus on the heavyweight division, so cheapened by the proliferation of titles and alphabet-soup acronyms: WBC, WBA, NABF, IBF. Holmes himself walked out of the WBA title and kissed off the world champion of the new outfit, the International Boxing Federation. The NABF, the North American Boxing Association, was conducted somewhat later.

The high irony is that Holmes, unbeaten in 47 fights and apparently with all the credentials for demigod status, actually has been no asset to the division.

In the ring, he is the mechanic, with his stand-up fighting style that is overly patient and lacking in delight. The most stirring moments of his fights, it may be said, were provided by Mike Weaver, Renaldo Snipes and Earnie Shavers, three B-League opponents who suddenly decked him. Nor has Holmes's boasting about all the money he has made and will continue to make generated much adoration.

For the last couple of years, he has been fighting "my last fight" and threatening to retire. It hasn't evoked any protest marches. Nor were any cheers heard when he recently told USA Today that he was taking his wife's advice again, and would fight "for a few more dollars."

He has already nominated his next victim, the widely unacclaimed Carl Williams, in defense of his IBF title May 20 in Reno, Nevada. It may be said the boxing world and others can hardly wait.

Don King Productions hasn't discouraged the proliferation of titles. Networks place some store by them, even the specious King has the help of his son Carl in bringing fighters into the ring. Carl King manages or controls 26 fighters, he told the New York Times. Need a match? It could be put to music: "Here a King, there a King... everywhere a King-King." An index to the quality of some of the heavyweight champions is offered by Page, who in losing in title to Tubbs, was suffering his third defeat of his last four bouts. The WBC champion, Thomas, best Page before Tubbs did.

Thomas beat Page with one hand, his left. His right was either useless or nonexistent. Against Tubbs the other night, Page started fast in the first three rounds and for the next 12 showed the same reluctance that got him licked against Thomas.

Tubbs taunted champion Page throughout the bout, holding his hands low and daring Page to come in and fight. Tubbs won a unanimous decision, but he didn't beat much. Neither did Witherspoon, who dispatched Broad in two.

That brings up the fascination of those career records they have compiled, numbers that defy total belief: Page 24-4, Broad 17-2, Tubbs 23-0, Witherspoon 19-2. One is pardoned for wondering just who were those quaint characters these guys have been licking so consistently on their own way to semi-obscurety.

## Husband, Wife Win in U.S. Marathon

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Ken and Lisa Martin pulled away from their respective competitors in Sunday's Pittsburgh Marathon to become the first husband and wife team to win individual titles in the same major marathon.

Martin, the defending Athletics Congress national champion, won the men's division in 2 hours, 12 minutes, 57 seconds (Jorge Gonzalez of Puerto Rico was second in 2:13:08). Martin's Australian-born wife, winning her fourth major race since 1983, finished the women's race in 2:31:53. Laura Folz of Italy was second with a 2:32:06 clocking.

Meanwhile:

• John Moreno, running a 2:12:50, beat Bill Rodgers by nearly two minutes to win the Waterfront Marathon in Jersey City, New Jersey.

• Alan Lind retained his Mile High Marathon title in Denver with a time of 2:25:18. Abbie Wade won the women's division in 2:57:23.

• Australian Adrian Wellington won the Vancouver Marathon in 2:24:24; the 2:55:34 of Japan's Kikue Teshima topped the women.

seapolis, Jim Dwyer's two-run home run sparked a five-run fourth and Cal Ripken went 5-for-6 with four RBIs to propel Baltimore to its ninth victory in the last 11 games. Ripken had 10 hits in 15 at-bats in the weekend series as the Orioles took two of three.

Angels 5, Brewers 1

In Anaheim, California, Reggie Jackson drove in three runs with his 508th homer lifetime and a two-run double to power streaking California past Milwaukee. The Angels have won 9 of their last 11 games and have a 17-9 record, the best in the majors.

Yankees 6, Royals 2

In New York, Ricky Henderson and Don Mattingly hit back-to-back fifth-inning home runs to support the combined four-hit pitching of Phil Niekro and Dave Righetti as the Yankees swept their three-game series with Kansas City.

Tigers 4, White Sox 3

In Detroit, Darrell Evans' two-run homer capped a three-run sixth that enabled the Tigers to edge Chicago.

Rangers 7, Indians 2

In Cleveland, Julio Franco's second-inning error allowed two Texas runs to score and Don Slaught homered to help the Rangers snap a three-game losing streak.

A's 6, Red Sox 3

In Oakland, California, Carney Lansford hit two home runs, including the game-winner in the sixth, as the A's got past Boston.

Mariners 4, Blue Jays 1

In Seattle, Toronto fell to 4-8 against left-handed starters this season as Mark Langston turned in a route-going five-hitter against the Blue Jays.

(UPI, LAT)

## SPORTS BRIEFS

## Kite Takes Champions Golf by 6 Shots

CARLSBAD, California (AP) — Front-runner Tom Kite closed the door with 3-under-par 69 here Sunday to score a 6-stroke victory in the Tournament of Champions. Kite had a 275 total, 13-under par on the 6,911-yard La Costa Country Club course.

Kite's eighth career triumph, in the event that brings together only the winners of PGA tour titles from the last 12 months, was worth \$72,000 from a total purse of \$400,000.

With a course record-matching 64 in the opening round, Kite led by three strokes going into Sunday's final 18 holes and never faltered. He had a three-shot margin going to the back nine and settled matters for good with a pitch from the rough to set up a four-foot birdie putt on No. 15.

Mark McCumber finished second with a 70/281. Scott Simpson dropped back to third when he bogeyed the final hole for 73/282. Mark O'Meara (a closing 67) and Fuzzy Zoeller (73) tied for fourth at 283. Larry Nelson, with a final-round 74, was the only other player within 10 shots of the leader at 284.

Tom Kite: Never headed.

Tom Kite: Never headed.

Tom Kite: Never headed.

Tom Kite: Never headed.

Tom Kite: Never headed.

Tom Kite: Never headed.

## Quebec 2-1 Victor in Overtime

By Robert Facher  
 Washington Post Service

QUEBEC CITY — Peter Stastny picked up right where he left off against Montreal, and so the Philadelphia Flyers find themselves in a hole in the National Hockey League playoffs.

Stastny's 40-footer sailed past goalie Pelle Lindbergh at 6:20 of overtime here Sunday night to carry

over the net until it suddenly dipped, struck the crossbar and caromed down behind Lindbergh.

"I certainly didn't shoot thinking it was going to go in," Stastny said. "But I got the puck in a good situation, in motion, and you never know — it might go in at that stage."

The game-winner came about 90 seconds after Lindbergh misplayed a long shot by Alain Cote that struck the right post.

Lindbergh "was probably getting tired," said Stastny, "because on Cote's shot from the blue line he barely made the save and pushed it to the goal post. On mine, the puck bounced over a bit, it was flat — it was rotating. It seemed to be going over the net, then suddenly it hit the crossbar and went in."

Lindbergh, who stopped 42 shots, and Gosselin were sensational all night long. There was no scoring until 7:13 of the third period, when Dale Hunter's midair deflection of a shot by Michel Goulet put Quebec in front.

The Flyers tied it at 13:02, when Price unwisely tried to play Brad McCrimmon's shot from the blue line and wound up deflecting it past Gosselin.

It was the Nordiques' fourth overtime victory without a loss in the playoffs. Stastny felt part of the reason was a change in philosophy. "Last year we were terrible in overtime because all we did was defend," he said. "If you just defend, you'll tie or lose. And in the playoffs there are no ties. This year we're tried to show more offense in overtime and when you win a few, the way we have, you do develop a certain instinct."

Stastny said the Philadelphia game was enjoyable, following Quebec's bitter series against the Canadiens. "Nobody was hooking and holding all the time," he said, "and there was not so much body contact. There was so much involved in Montreal, there was no fun to playing."

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## SCOREBOARD

## Baseball

**Sunday's Major League Line Scores**  
 AMERICAN LEAGUE  
 Chicago 8, Detroit 4  
 Detroit 8, Milwaukee 4  
 Milwaukee 8, Philadelphia 4  
 Philadelphia 8, New York 4  
 New York 8, Boston 4  
 Boston 8, Toronto 4  
 Toronto 8, Kansas City 4  
 Kansas City 8, Oakland 4  
 Oakland 8, Seattle 4  
 Seattle 8, San Francisco 4  
 San Francisco 8, Los Angeles 4  
 Los Angeles 8, Houston 4  
 Houston 8, St. Louis 4  
 St. Louis 8, Cincinnati 4  
 Cincinnati 8, Pittsburgh 4  
 Pittsburgh 8, Cleveland 4  
 Cleveland 8, Baltimore 4  
 Baltimore 8, Washington 4  
 Washington 8, Montreal 4  
 Montreal 8, New York 4  
 New York 8, Boston 4  
 Boston 8, Toronto 4  
 Toronto 8, Kansas City 4  
 Kansas City 8, Oakland 4  
 Oakland 8, Seattle 4  
 Seattle 8, San Francisco 4  
 San Francisco 8, Los Angeles 4  
 Los Angeles 8, Houston 4  
 Houston 8, St. Louis 4  
 St. Louis 8, Cincinnati 4  
 Cincinnati 8, Pittsburgh 4  
 Pittsburgh 8, Cleveland 4  
 Cleveland 8, Baltimore 4  
 Baltimore 8, Washington 4  
 Washington 8, Montreal 4  
 Montreal 8, New York 4  
 New York 8, Boston 4  
 Boston 8, Toronto 4  
 Toronto 8, Kansas City 4  
 Kansas City 8, Oakland 4  
 Oakland 8, Seattle 4  
 Seattle 8, San Francisco 4  
 San Francisco 8, Los Angeles 4  
 Los Angeles 8, Houston 4  
 Houston



## Clues to Women's Cults of Antiquity

## Buchwald

**KATMANDU, Nepal** — U.S. and Nepalese archaeologists have discovered remains of what may have been an ancient city about 20 kilometers (12 miles) north of Katmandu, officials report. They said the excavation at Dumekhel yielded artifacts unlike any previously found in Nepal, dating from the first century.

□

"Nicaragua is a moral issue, and Mr. Reagan will never compromise on a moral issue for political gain. That was the message of Bitburg."

"Is there any possibility the president would want to make peace with the big spenders in the Senate who for the past 40 years have driven this country into debt with their wild socialist schemes?"

"It's much too early to offer an olive branch to them. Although everyone who fought on the German side in World War II is no longer alive, there are many big spenders walking around scot-free who have never answered for their economic crimes. They're going to have to face a higher judge than the president of the United States."

I asked, "Do you think it's too soon for the Reagan administration to bury the hatchet with those people in the media who have blown the Nazi thing way out of proportion?"

"If you're asking the president to pardon them for what they have written about Bitburg, the answer is no. Their stories are too fresh in this administration's mind. Mr. Reagan still believes in 'collective guilt' where the journalists of this country are concerned."

Some scholars say the cult's longevity reflected the prevailing conservatism in religious matters. But Larissa Bonfante, a professor of classics at New York University, said its durability also illustrated the hold it had on its devotees.



Opinions also varied as to why women of antiquity engaged in religious cults such as that of Bona Dea. Pomerey voiced the view that, as she put it in the book, "We tend to forget that — despite a dazzling veneer of literary and artistic achievements — Greece and Rome were warrior societies. What really mattered was winning wars and maintaining an empire. Except in their role as bearers of future soldiers, most women were peripheral to those concerns." Roman religion, she contended, "afforded an outlet for those whose lives were circumscribed in other ways."

But Professor Mary R. Lefkowitz, a classicist at Wellesley College, said cult activity had very important social functions. "It gave women a chance to meet with other women and share their own fears and obviously to gossip," she said. "It was a social occasion."

It was in the city of Rome that Bona Dea was worshipped particularly extensively, but the goddess also had devotees at the Roman port of Ostia and elsewhere, as far afield as what is now southern France.

By the first century B.C. a form of the worship of Bona Dea had evolved that became the best known, because such famous

Among the objects are small terra-cotta models of arms as well as wombs and eyes — left by women who were either asking the goddess's aid in healing physical and mental ills or thanking her for such help.

for tickets for the benefit show to aid Ethiopia. Outside, a crowd applauded celebrities such as the Reverend Jesse Jackson and Motown's founder, Berry Gordy Jr. The English rock singer Boy George stopped to sign autographs for city

After many failures, Norway got its first victory in the 30th Eurovision song contest in Goteborg, Sweden, edging the West German and Swedish favorites. A duo called Bobbysocks, Elizabeth Andreasson, 26, and Hanne Krogh, 29, won with "La Dee Swing" (Lei ti Swing), composed by Rolf Løvland. Norway's best previous placing was a third spot in 1964, and in recent years it has often been at the bottom of the field.

For the first time in five years, there has been a wedding in Pian, a mountain village in the Spanish Pyrenees. The groom, *Mariano Loste*, 38, a farmer, was one of 140 men who placed an ad for wives in a regional paper in January after seeing the U.S. film "Westward the Women" on television. *Jacinto Brallans*, the parish priest, married *Loste* and *Maria Angeles Pedreira*, 29, a nurse from Barcelona.

## EMPLOYMENT

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